# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

## The Week.

By a vote of 43 to 26, or, counting pairs, 52 to 31, the arbitration treaty was defeated in the Senate on May 5. Fifteen of the opposition are put down as coming from Kansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Montana, Virginia, North Dakota, Idaho, Arkansas, Nevada, Texas, Alabama, South Dakota, and Utah—States representing about a fifth of the whole population of the United States. Twenty-five out of the whole thirty-one were advocates of the free coinage of silver. There was no division on party lines whatever. The vote on the other side, which shows the Senate as standing five to three in favor of arbitration, was equally significant. It represented almost the whole character and intelligence of the country, whether we count by communities or men. To say nothing of New England or the Middle States, wherever throughout the United States the Senator acted as the representative of public as opposed to private interests, wherever he voted free from the dictation of a ring or machine and was an intelligent man, his vote was given for the treaty. The exceptions only emphasize this. If Quay and Penrose both voted, as the list shows, against the treaty, we need no explanation of the fact. In other words, an analysis of the vote shows that even in the Senate the general sentiment of the body reflected very fairly the sentiment of the country. The Senate was five to three in favor of the treaty, and if the Constitution allowed treaties to be ratified by a majority vote, we should to-day be congratulating one another over a great victory.

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Mr. Dingley has but just recovered the power of speech. Colleagues and friends hastened to him, as soon as the Senate bill was reported, exclaiming: "Bless thee, Bottom, thou art translated!" But the chairman of the ways and means committee insisted that he must not comment on his translated bill until he had had time to examine it and so to remark upon it "intelligently." Yet it did not require a high order of intelligence nor prolonged thought, to see that the Senate committee had, in effect, told Mr. Dingley that his estimates of revenue were all moonshine; that his tax on books and art was an indefensible barbarism; that his retroactive clause was a mere bogey with all the stuffing let out of it; that his reciprocity proposals were ludicrous. No such damaging reflection has ever been made on a chairman of the ways and means committee by a committee of his own party in the Senate. Mr. Dingley now says the bill reported is not the one that will pass, and that he does not accept the estimate of revenue from it.

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Speaker Reed rushed the tariff bill through the House pell-mell, in order that the Senate might the more quickly dispose of it. The announcement is now made that the fact that the bill really had no consideration in the House will contribute largely to the duration of the time that will be devoted to it in the Senate. While Mr. Reed may "thank God the House is not a deliberative body," its neglect in this respect must be repaired at the other end of the capitol. The members of the House themselves insist upon such repair. Many of the amendments made to the Dingley bill by the Senate committee were proposed by Representatives, and inserted by the committee upon their request, after Mr. Reed had denied them an opportunity to bring forward their suggestions in the House. A good authority expresses the opinion that, notwithstanding the numerous and radical changes made by the Senate committee, the bill in its present form is more acceptable to most members of the House than when it left that body. In other words, the Reed system of legislation has now reached the point where Representatives pass bills which they do not favor, with the expectation that the Senate will amend them so as to make them meet the views of the House.

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In putting a duty on hides the Senate committee has done what the House wanted to do, but was not allowed to do. Western Republican Representatives are already organizing to retain the duty in the bill, if it passes the Senate. Thus it is almost certain that, if there is to be any tariff bill at all, it will tax imported hides, for the first time in twenty-five years. Such a tax would have been put in the McKinley bill if Lodge and other New England Representatives had not served formal notice that they would defeat the whole bill if the tax were left in. Then the tax was taken out of the bill, although McKinley's report explained why the committee had decided to tax hides. Reminded of these facts the other day in the House, Mr. Dingley said that "later investigations" had persuaded the McKinley committee that the tax would not benefit the farmer. The later investigations meant, of course, the Lodge ultimatum, and also the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, April 10, 1890.

"DEAR MR. MCKINLEY: It is a great mistake to take hides from the free list, where they have been for so many years. It is a slap in the face to the South Americans with whom we are trying to enlarge our trade. It will benefit the farmer by adding 5 to 8 per cent. to the price of his children's shoes. It will yield a profit to the butcher only—the last man that needs it. The movement is injudicious from beginning to end—in every form and phase. Pray stop it before it sees light. Such movements as this for protection will protect the Republican party into a speedy retirement.

"Yours hastily, JAMES G. BLAINE."

It is a bitter dose for the New England Republicans, but can they deny that the Rocky Mountain Republicans are simply repeating the lessons taught them by New England?

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The view taken by the wool-growers' tariff committee of pending legislation is that it makes no difference to the consumers of woollen goods how high the duties are, and that the only interest worth considering is that of the producers of wool. If the duties on wool and woollens are prohibitory, nobody is harmed. The public must in that case buy of the home manufacturer, and the latter must buy his raw material of the American wool-grower. So everybody ought to be satisfied. If under this system of thorough-going protection it becomes necessary to tax the washerwoman's cup of tea for purposes of revenue, she is not likely to understand it, and therefore not likely to complain. This is a very plausible scheme, but it overlooks the fact that there is a limit to the purchasing power of the consumer of woollens. The theory of the high-tariff crowd, so far as they indulge in theories, is that the gains of the wool-grower are diffused through the community, so that everybody is able to pay a dollar for what formerly cost him only fifty cents. This theory is rejected, for the present at all events, by the carpet-manufacturers. They say that if the Senate committee's wool schedule passes, the public will not be able to buy the same number of yards of carpet that they have bought heretofore, and consequently that some of the mills must close. This is contrary to the declared intention of Mr. McKinley during the campaign. His aim was to open mills and factories, not to shut them up. There is the duty on hides, too. Nobody believes that that will open any new tanneries, or boot and shoe factories, or harness shops. The men who operate them say that the contrary effect will be produced. So it seems that the diffusion theory—the theory that if A makes money out of the tariff, all of A's customers will be prosperous—is not believed in by all of its former votaries.

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The Chicago *Times-Herald* learns through its Washington office that speculations in the stock of the sugar-

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refining company took place last week in the office of one broker which netted a profit of $30,000, and that the customers of this broker were three United States Senators. This is so surprisingly like the charges brought, and in part proved, against certain Senators when the Gorman-Brice sugar tariff was before the Senate three years ago, that the public will be very likely to put the worst possible construction on any facts, or even surmises, that find their way into the columns of the press. It might be supposed that at this juncture, when one of the witnesses of the last investigation is under sentence of imprisonment for refusing to testify, and when his counsel are seeking vainly for his pardon on the ground of ignorance of the law, there would be considerable hesitation to enter into such speculations. But that would be an unwarranted supposition. Any Senator who has incurred this risk once and come off with anything short of expulsion would not hesitate a second time. If the country has anything more to learn from such disclosures, it should be this, that the tariff system is rotten. Any system which makes all the business of the country a game of grab, where Senators and Representatives are besought, by day and by night, to put money into the pockets of A, B, and C by changes in the schedules, will draw Senators and Representatives themselves into the vortex. While voting to enrich the Sugar Trust some of them will put their hands in the sugar.

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The Senate, on Thursday, with characteristic sneers at "scientific gentlemen from Harvard College," voted to suspend President Cleveland's proclamation of February 22, setting aside several millions of acres of public timber land as a national forest reservation. Mr. Wilson of Washington said that his people were going to have the timber, "law or no law," and the Academy of Sciences might whistle for its pains. Alarming rumors are afloat about President McKinley's readiness to give the miners and sheep men and timber-thieves unlimited access to this precious part of the national domain. The case is undoubtedly one for establishing some sort of regulation or control of the territory set aside, so that trees may be properly cut, and mineral deposits and land suitable for agriculture opened for preemption; but to undo the whole work of forest reservation at a stroke seems too monstrous even for the Senate. The reckless action was taken under the form of an amendment to the sundry civil bill, with which it normally had no more to do than with the consular and diplomatic bill. But the Senate voted that the amendment was in order, and so of course it was. We are glad to observe that Vice-President Hobart took occasion to declare the practice of thus passing on points of order an exceedingly bad one. This may be an intimation that he means, when the occasion comes, to assert the rights of a presiding officer without too much reverence for the musty, fusty Christophers of the Senate.

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The tenor of the present Cuban debate in the Senate is significant, when one remembers the heroics of last winter. Even the sensational press abandons the once flaming subject, for fresh crimes and scandals new. Why this great change? Are the Spaniards no longer cruel? Do our hearts no more throb for Cuban liberty? As far as the situation in the island goes, there is as much to call for our intervention as there ever was. Is it mere fickleness on our part that makes us now tired of the Cuban business, as we had before tired of the Hawaiian, the Venezuelan, and the other businesses? A better explanation is, we think, to be found in the extraordinary weight in all matters of international law and international relations which a President at the beginning of his term exercises as compared with one at the end of his term. The latter, as every Senator knows, is more than likely to be "all wrong" in his law, despicable in his policy, and bent on humiliating the country. An incoming President, on the contrary, is almost invariably sound in his law, firm and dignified in his policy, and resolute in upholding the country's honor. This striking difference is not at all impaired by the fact that both incoming and outgoing Presidents think and act precisely alike on the given question. The whole thing is a good deal of a puzzle to our more thoughtful constitutional writers. They naturally dismiss as irrelevant the fact that the incoming President has a lot of offices to give out, while the retiring President had bestowed all his.

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Speaker Reed has succeeded, through the power which he exercises by his control over the committees yet to be appointed, in getting the Republican members of the House almost unanimously to approve his policy of doing nothing in the lower branch of Congress. But he cannot be very well pleased with the treatment of this conclusion by the Republican party throughout the country. Many organs content themselves with a silence which hardly conceals their disapproval, but not a few important newspapers are outspoken in their condemnation of Mr. Reed's position. On the very eve of the vote sustaining his do-nothing policy which the Speaker forced the other day, both the *Tribune* and the *Times-Herald* of Chicago earnestly demanded that the House should pursue the opposite course. "Let Congress Go to Work," was the title of a leading editorial article in the *Times-Herald*, which complained that the House had already "dawdled away a solid month of the public time"; declared that, if this policy was intended to make the Senate ashamed of itself for its unreasonable procrastination and remissness, "it has utterly failed in its object"; and called upon Mr. Reed to "appoint your committees, and let the House go to work." Under the very similar caption, "The House Should Get to Work," an article in the *Tribune* maintained that "further inactivity on the part of the House of Representatives is inexcusable"; predicted that "the country will be profoundly dissatisfied if the House remains idle till midsummer and then adjourns after disposing of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill"; and insisted that "Speaker Reed should announce his committees and let the members get to work." Both the *Tribune* and the *Times-Herald* specify two subjects regarding which the House should take action without the slightest delay. One is currency reform, the other is bankruptcy legislation, in which the whole business community is deeply interested.

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The question of consular fees at London and Liverpool has come up again, and it is understood that the President has been asked to revoke the order on the subject made by the last administration. This, if done, will inure to the benefit of his cousin, William McKinley Osborne, to whom he gave the London consulship, and of James Boyle, the appointee at Liverpool. The ground suggested for the revocation is a legal one, that under the Revised Statutes all consular officers are entitled to fees for the consular signature to commercial documents. The section of the Revised Statutes referred to says, it is true, nothing whatever about fees, but authorizes consuls, before certifying invoices, to require "satisfactory evidence, either by the oath of the person presenting such invoices or otherwise, that such invoices are correct and true," and adds: "In the exercise of the discretion hereby given, the consular officers shall be governed by such general or special regulations or instructions as may from time to time be established or given by the Secretary of State." Under this provision, it was for years understood that merchants in London and Liverpool could not make their evidence satisfactory without paying something for it to the consul, and in consequence it was also understood that the Liverpool office was worth at least $10,000 a year and the London office $25,000. This comfortable arrangement, which applied to one or two other ports also, was broken up by the hypocritical Cleveland and Olney, who, under pretence of what they and those like them call "reform," issued an order abolishing the system, thus, as the precious pair claimed, relieving shippers

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and trade of a burden of some $50,000 a year.

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Gov. Black shows that he is a level-headed man by declining to affix a memorandum to the New York charter giving his reasons for signing it. No sensible man in his position could pursue any other course. "Act and keep your mouth shut," is the only policy. Why waste time in giving reasons which will deceive nobody? Everybody knows why he signed the charter. He did it because Platt wished him to. He made proper recognition of the real author and promoter of the charter when he sent the pen with which he signed it to Platt. Whom else could he have sent it to with so much propriety? Platt is not a citizen of New York, but he has shown himself to be more powerful than all its citizens combined, and this pen is a fit symbol of his power. Every time he looks at it he can chuckle over the delightful way in which the Governor performs his duties as agent. Black's methods are very similar to those of the legislative agents, though possibly a little more liberal. He always grants hearings to the opponents of Platt governmental measures, gives them "a song and dance," and then acts precisely as he intended to do from the beginning, without dignifying their protests with a word of notice. That is the delicious humor of the system, you see. It is so amusing, you know, to see these reformers going through their "song and dance" as if we really had an old-fashioned system of constitutional government in operation. The poor things do not realize that all this has been changed.

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The people of the future great city of New York cannot begin too soon to realize that a task of unprecedented magnitude has been imposed upon them. They are to set in motion on January 1 of next year the most colossal system of municipal government that this country has ever seen. They are to elect in November, six months hence, a Mayor who is to have virtually unrestricted control in the selection of the men who are to administer this new government. The city over which he is to rule will have a larger population than the entire United States had when our national government was formed, will have an annual budget of at least $75,000,000, or twenty-five times the size of that which the national government had when it began its career, and an aggregate of property so far in excess of that which the original thirteen States possessed as to defy comparison. What the municipal salary roll will aggregate no man can say now, but some idea may be formed of it from emoluments attached to the chief appointments which the new Mayor will have to make within six months after entering upon his duties, and which amount to nearly $250,000. Each of these heads of departments will have subordinates, in many cases aggregating large numbers. If the new civil-service law which the Governor has forced through the Legislature shall become law, the new heads of departments will have it in their power to make a "clean sweep" of the entire municipal service.

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The occupation of Pharsalos and Volo by the Turks has been the military event of the week, and this has forced Greece to a *modus condescendi* and has enabled the Powers to intervene for a cessation of hostilities; which will be as welcome to the victors as to the vanquished. It will be pretty to watch France and Germany determining together what indemnity the loser shall pay, fixing the period of Turkish occupation of Thessaly, and perhaps shifting to the Turkish side of the frontier some petty Alsace-Lorraine. To separate Crete from Turkey under the guise of autonomy, and to devise means of reimbursing Turkey out of the doubly bankrupt finances of Greece, will furnish another amusing act in this tragi-comedy. The moral inquiry, "What is all this worth?" as to the fearful destruction of life and property now drawing to a close, the terror and the misery precipitated upon Christians and Mohammedans alike, may be left to some British historian to answer.

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In any settlement which the Powers can now effect, one fact forces itself upon the attention, and that is that the Turks occupy a totally different position from that which they have hitherto held. Before the present troubles began, the Sultan was actually imploring Lord Salisbury to be "easy" with him, and he would most certainly be good in future, while Lord Salisbury was warning him in a public speech in London of his impending doom if he did not mend his ways. He has not mended his ways, but he has, with the aid or connivance of the Powers, including England, since obtained some very notable advantages. He has settled the Armenian question by massacring the Armenians; he has mobilized a powerful army, well officered, armed, and equipped; he has succeeded in getting the Powers to neutralize Crete, which was ready for annexation to Greece, and has been allowed to invade and conquer one of the principal Greek provinces, which he now holds, while demanding a war indemnity, or territory—and all this in the face of the promises of Europe recorded in the Berlin Treaty for twenty years.

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Lord Salisbury made a speech on Thursday at the annual meeting of the Primrose League, in which he defended the action of the Powers towards Greece. He said that the Treaty of Paris, made at the close of the Crimean war, bound them to respect the "integrity" of Turkey; that they now formed a "federation," the object of which was the preservation of the peace of Europe; that the war between Greece and Turkey was a local affair, and that all danger of a general war had passed away, *i. e.*, through the action of the concerted Powers. The latter part of this statement is pure prediction, intended to reassure England; but the first part is a serious perversion of historical facts. Literally, it is true that the Powers in 1856 promised to respect the integrity of Turkey, but the fact is that the history of Europe from that time to this is the history of the collapse of Turkey and dismemberment of its territory under the supervision of these same Powers; while to call the Concert a Federation is really the artful application of a term which does not describe it. The Concert has nothing federal about it, for there is no agreement at the bottom of it to which any one can appeal, and it is not inconsistent with secret arrangements and treaties between the parties to it, totally inconsistent with the preservation of peace. Moreover, the Treaty of Paris was substantially superseded in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin, and it is in the latter instrument that the present obligations of England towards Crete and the Christians are to be found.

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The serious difficulties in the way of Australian federation, if not its impending failure, reported a week ago, were, in fact, foreshadowed from the very opening of the convention to draft a federal constitution. This body met at Adelaide on March 22, and, while unanimously in favor of the principle of federation, found itself at once divided on almost all questions of detail. The sharpest clash came just where it did in our own convention of 1787, on the question of the equality of the smaller States in the upper house. A subordinate part of this controversy involved the right of the upper house to amend money bills sent to it by the lower. This right was stoutly asserted by the delegates from Tasmania, West Australia, and the smaller States generally. However, a majority of two votes finally decided, early in April, that the upper house should not have the right to amend money bills, as the United States Senate has, but should follow the practice of the House of Lords. Thereupon the West Australian delegates withdrew, saying that if the larger colonies were not willing to make this concession to the smaller, they would have to federate by themselves. Compromise may yet do in the Adelaide convention what it accomplished in the Philadelphia convention; but the present outlook does not promise it.

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*CONFESSED FAILURE OF PROTECTION.*

The week which has elapsed since the Senate tariff bill was reported and published discovers the Republican press and party in confusion. Counsels are divided; even the familiar old prophecies that "all will come out right in the end," with a reunited party, are put forward with unwonted timidity. It would be hard to recall a condition of party bewilderment and alarm at the work of its own leaders equal to that in which the Republicans now find themselves. Like the nursery artist, the party looks at its drawing of a tariff bill, and is frightened at the ogre which its own hands have made. The reason for this trepidation and looking every man at his neighbor in wild surmise does not lie in any given schedule of the Senate bill. New England looks hard at the tax on hides, but that is only a minor grievance, after all. The sugar schedule is confessed by the *Tribune* to be much more favorable to the Sugar Trust than was the Wilson bill, which it denounced on that score; but this might be mended or endured. But what cannot be mended or endured is the confession by the Senate committee that the whole Republican system of protection has broken down; that the policy for which the party has fought, in victory and defeat, for twenty years, has now, in the hour of victory, to be abandoned as a failure.

That is the true significance of the Senate bill and of the Republican perturbation in view of it. Enemies of protection have said that it was an antiquated and outgrown policy; but now its friends acknowledge it. Opponents of protective taxes have asserted that not enough money could be got from them to pay the expenses of the Government; at last friends of protective taxes are forced to admit it. The proposed tax on tea, with the increased taxes on beer and tobacco, in a bill drawn by a Republican committee, with their hands free, is a standing confession that the protective system, as we have known it, has passed away.

It would be cruel, as it would be needless, to go back to the debates of 1888 and 1890 to show what the historic Republican position on this question really is. Everybody knows that taxes for revenue were to be avoided like the pest—any tax, in fact, that any American citizen had to pay was to be shunned religiously. Breakfast-tables and tea-tables, too, were to be unvexed by the presence of the tax-gatherer. Internal-revenue taxes were to be reduced and eventually abolished altogether, and ample revenue for the Government, at the same time with full protection to American labor, provided by a high protective tariff. We say it is not necessary to go back six years to prove this to be the Republican policy; it is necessary to go back only two months. In President McKinley's inaugural address he distinctly said that "every form of direct taxation except in time of war" was to be avoided, affirming that "the country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed . . . to the system of tariff taxation." The comment of the Republican Senate, eight weeks later, is a tax on tea and higher taxes on beer and tobacco. And Mr. McKinley's newspaper friends say he is pleased with this Senate bill, largely because it promises to raise the needed revenue!

The man who really prophesied what the new tariff bill would be was not Mr. McKinley, but Mr. Carlisle. In his last annual report, discussing calmly the fiscal situation, he laid down the principles to which the Senate committee has reluctantly come. He distinctly informed Congress and the country that, if the present scale of public expenditure is to be kept up, "it will be necessary to resort to taxation upon various kinds of importations heretofore exempted simply because they were not included within the scope of the protective theory." He added, with a brusque disregard of the opinions which Mr. McKinley was complacently to express in his inaugural, "It is evident that new objects of taxation must be included in our tariff schedules, or the attempt to secure the usual proportion of revenue from customs must be abandoned." The Senate bill was framed as if in exact and conscious fulfilment of these predictions.

It is a great triumph for Mr. Carlisle, as a lucid reasoner on finance, but the real victors are the laws of trade, the progress of industry and invention, the growth of the country. Whatever may be said of protection theoretically or historically, it is obsolete as far as the United States is concerned. A tariff which will at once bring in revenue and make high prices for manufacturers is no longer a possibility. This truth is now publicly confessed by the greatest tariff experts in the Republican party. After weeks of wrestling with the problem, they have had to turn to revenue duties. They tacitly come over to the position of their adversaries, and say that the hocus-pocus of keeping out imports and at the same time collecting revenue on them is now too transparent a trick to be tried again. If the Treasury really must have money, revenue taxes must be laid, and even Americans, tenderly reared as they have been in the belief that they need pay no federal taxes, must begin to go down into their pockets. This is a tremendous party rightabout, but it has now been made.

With Republican leaders thus openly converted, in fact if not in creed, to the doctrine of taxation for revenue, it ought not to be so difficult to give a little more rationality to our taxing methods. Why, in fact, might not Congress drop the whole protective humbug, as it has dropped a part of it? Why might not the revenue features of the Senate bill be made law, and the rest of the tariff left as it is? Messrs. Allison and Aldrich practically confess that Master Dingley has been trifling with the laws of trade and has got badly hurt; why should they want to write themselves down silly boys like him?

*THE PAUPER LABOR OF ASIA.*

For a long period of time the very basis of the plea for a protective tariff was the competition in manufactures from England. The advocates of a high tariff never wearied of describing the "pauper" labor of England, and the necessity of protective duties here to prevent labor in the United States from falling to the same level of wages—to them one of indescribable misery and extreme poverty. Even within a few years an account of the hand nail-makers in the iron district was circulated as a campaign document, and was regarded by protectionists as the best evidence of what "free trade" in England had done for the workingmen. But the picture of women hammering out the nails was recognized as a phase of campaign argument which was rapidly passing away. The pauper-labor argument went the path of the "British gold" argument and the forged extracts from English papers. The question of labor cost is now discussed from a more scientific standpoint, and the fallacy of basing conclusions upon money wages has been exposed. Experience has demonstrated that high wages in the United States mean high productive ability, and when American manufactures meet similar foreign products in neutral markets, and control those markets, the theory of the protectionist falls.

The view that high money wages mean high cost of manufacture dies hard. As the exporter of manufactures, England was looked upon as the country most to be feared. When Continental nations began to manufacture on so large a scale as to provide a surplus for export, the "pauper labor of Europe" became the bugaboo, and the wages of the Continent, much lower in money than the wages of England, were quoted by high-tariff stump-orators. For some years the sums of money received weekly by the glassmakers of Belgium, the ribbon-makers of France, and the textile-workers of Germany have done yeoman service in bolstering up the demands of our manufacturers that duties should be maintained because of our "high-priced and dear labor." It was useless to repeat that money wages did not express labor cost, or that England would long since have been driven from the field by this "pauper" labor of Europe if the ar-

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guments of the protectionists were true. Any sort of a table was prepared, showing a remarkable difference in money wages, and this table, without comment or explanation, was looked upon as unanswerable proof of what the protectionists asserted.

Signs of another change of base are now visible. Continental Europe may still serve to frighten a few who have not been enlightened, and even English wages are quoted occasionally as a memorial of the good old days when such an argument was accepted without question. But neither of these excites the same horror that it once did, and the pauper labor of Asia is now the scarecrow. Manufacturers passed before the committee of ways and means and urged duties that would protect them and the labor they employed from the products of China and Japan, of British India, and the East Indies. The harrowing condition of labor in those parts was dwelt upon with almost morbid horror, and any wages — a few cents a day — were named as representing the earnings of these peoples. Textile fibres grown by "pauper labor or labor paid in the most niggardly manner"; chemicals, made or to be made in China, with labor at starvation wages; machinery and machine products, the outcome of Japanese ingenuity in applying their ridiculously cheap labor to copying American inventions and trademarks—these are a few of the matters brought before the committee. One and all spoke of the impending (for there was always an atmosphere of futurity in the conditions they described) influx of Eastern copies of Western manufactures, and one and all saw in a nearly prohibitive tariff the safety of the infant industries of the United States.

This scare over the possible competition in the East has grown in recent years, and now threatens to become an actual factor in tariff legislation in this country. For our part, a study of the commerce between the United States and Asia fails to discover any evidence of this competition. In the last five years our imports from China have gained $1,600,000; but this increase is almost entirely to be found in the single item of raw silk. In the same period the imports from British India and the British East Indies decreased $4,400,000, and not a single item of manufactures shows a larger import in the year 1896 than in that of 1892. With Japan, the country most to be feared in manufactures, our imports have gained $1,800,000 in five years, and in manufactures of silk, flax, and hemp there has been a small increase; yet it is an increase too small to weigh in the supply of such a market as the United States. Our exports to Japan have gained $4,300,000 in five years, to China $1,300,000, and to British India have lost $400,000. On the face of the returns these countries are better customers for our products than the United States is for theirs.

While failing to see any immediate danger from this Asiatic competition, we are obliged to recognize the use likely to be made of it in fixing tariff duties. The tariff of 1883 was determined by a fear of European competition. An average duty of 45 per cent. was regarded as good protection against the Continent of Europe as well as England; against the machine products of Great Britain, France, and Germany, as well as against the house industries of Russia and Austria. If that rate was required against Europe, what rate will be demanded against Asia?

## *THE CURRENCY DANGER.*

The Governor of New Jersey, in his speech last week at the dinner to Ambassador Porter, denied that Sound-Money Democrats had any just cause of complaint in the dawdling and do-nothing policy of the present Congress as respects currency reform. They were not deceived, he asserted, and have already got what was promised them—salvation from "the black cloud of Bryanism." "What do we care now," went on Gov. Griggs, "if gold goes out or comes in? For four years the country is saved, its financial honor is saved. We are in no danger, for even if anything happens to our President, there is another hand to take the nation's helm and hold it steadfast."

Gov. Griggs was himself among the foremost to invite and acknowledge the coöperation of Sound-Money Democrats in the election of McKinley. He knows how many of them must have contributed in Democratic New Jersey towards the majority of 81,000 which McKinley obtained in that State. But he ought also to know that they were promised, and voted in order to obtain, not only an escape from the silver standard, but the secure establishment of the gold standard. This was not merely the logic of the campaign and the burden of innumerable speeches; it was the express pledge of the party platform and candidate. The platform specifically recognized the need of legislative enactment to "maintain inviolably" the gold standard, and solemnly bound the party to "favor all measures" designed to do so. No promise made to the Sound-Money Democrats which has not already been fulfilled? What, then, did President McKinley mean in his inaugural address by saying that it is "necessary to devise a system" to remedy the "constant embarrassment to the Government" caused by "the several forms of our paper money"? Why did he say that "our financial system needs revision," and that our money should "be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute"? Here are promises and pledges explicit enough, yet Gov. Griggs says that the election dispelled the black cloud of Bryanism, and that the Democrats who voted for McKinley should ask for nothing more.

Probably the Governor would not seriously argue, except in an after-dinner speech, that a popular election makes legislative enactment unnecessary. The only chance the people have at a law is to vote that it shall be made or repealed. Their suffrages can neither make nor unmake it. Legislatures and Congresses obtain, or ought to obtain, guidance in law-making from an expression of the popular will; but the specific laws to execute the popular will have to be passed in legislative halls; they do not emerge magically from the ballot-boxes. The absurdity of having to argue this with a man of Gov. Griggs's intelligence only shows how he forsook his intelligence when he declared that the vote of last November saved the financial honor of the country for four years, whether anything is done to reform the currency or not. Reverse the case. Suppose Bryan had won. Would he and the silverites have fallen back on the popular majority and said nothing more was necessary? Would they have attempted to still popular clamor by saying that President Bryan's heart was true to silver, and that, even if anything happened to him, there was glorious Sewall ready to keep the helm steadfast? Everybody knows that nothing of the kind would have been the case. Bryan specifically asked for the election of a Congress to give him the laws that would be needed to put the country on a silver basis. He knew that a popular election, however overwhelming the verdict it pronounced, would go for nothing unless that verdict were written into law.

But, putting one side all talk about party obligations and promises made to Sound-Money Democrats, what are the facts? Is our currency system rational and secure, or is it not? Gov. Griggs's own argument implies that it is not. He rests all our hopes on the fidelity of the President or Vice-President. That is to say, all depends upon the Executive; the law is wavering and uncertain. Another President might wreck all under color of the very laws which enabled President Cleveland to save the nation from dishonor. No country is safe in such a condition as that. No financial system can inspire anything but distrust when it is so at the mercy of a changing Executive. Law and statute are for the express purpose of removing such vital interests from control by the personal caprice of any public officer. Our present condition is one of unstable equilibrium. That is what alarms the country, as well as exasperates Democrats who think themselves tricked. Positive financial legislation is needed. It must be speedily undertaken, if at all. To wait for the regular session is to wait

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in vain. To wait for the next Congress is to wait for a Congress that will be hostile. When is President McKinley going to tell Congress that he, at least, will no longer consent to dangerous delay?

## MORE ABOUT GREEK EXCAVATIONS.

ATHENS, April 10, 1897.

THE Greek Archæological Society was founded in 1837. In 1896 it was reorganized with the Crown Prince Constantine as president, and with most of the native-born archæologists by profession in control of the machine. The society has ever gained its money from a lottery, which for years sold 150,000 tickets, four times a year, at two drachmas a ticket. In 1895 the number of lottery tickets was raised to 225,000. This number is sold out at each drawing, and, after the premiums have been paid, the society finds itself in possession of 268,000 drachmas a year wherewith to conduct excavations, pay salaries of officials, and care for antiquities in general throughout the kingdom. The society has done noble work with the money thus gained, as the Acropolis, Epidaurus, Eleusis, and many other places prove conclusively. This year, too, excavations have been conducted in various places in Greece. Some of them I mentioned in a recent letter to the *Nation;* others I mention below, basing my account on the *Praktika* for 1896 by Kabbadias.

The excavation of Eleusis was continued. The object this year was to investigate the southern court of the temple and the southern slope of the Acropolis. But, owing to the great depth of the débris with which this region is covered, the excavations were not completed, though they continued from June to October.

Some facts in regard to the architecture of the Bouleuterion have been gained. The corridor by the southern gate of the temple was completely excavated, with the result that the inscription C. I. A. iv., 2, 1054, which contains the specifications of a building to be erected on the spot, does not agree with what was actually found. The building, therefore, was never begun. Very few pieces of sculpture and inscriptions were found. But, in atonement for this lack, the excavator came upon a rich and unique collection of vases of the geometrical or linear style. These treasures were found in an ancient cemetery outside the temple-precinct. It was a fortunate circumstance that this cemetery had never been overhauled in antiquity or in modern times, and for that reason its contents are of immense importance for the study of the art of the period to which they belong.

Excavations were made in Mycenæ inside the Acropolis. In some places the earth to be removed was forty feet deep, and, when removed, a wealth of labyrinthine walls of houses stood revealed. The untutored visitor stands dazed before this mass of walls, whose purpose perhaps no one will ever be able to divine. Many of them form rooms, with walls thirty feet high, but with no doorways whatever. The complete excavation of the Acropolis of Mycenæ will be accomplished this year, when Tsountas will undertake a description of the entire citadel, giving plans and photographs. Outside the Acropolis walls, eight new tombs were found and added to the large list already uncovered by Tsountas. Being far from the Acropolis, these tombs belonged to poorer families, and therefore yielded few objects of interest. Seven of them are rock-cut tombs, but the eighth is a beehive or vaulted tomb in an excellent state of preservation and of great importance architecturally. It contained three graves, each covered with large stone slabs, but unfortunately the graves had been robbed in antiquity. Tsountas thinks, though he gives no reason for the surmise, that the robbers were members of the family to which the tomb belonged—a case that is not without a parallel at Mycenæ. On the floor of this tomb were found numerous objects, among others, certain small plaques of glass paste bearing animal-headed daimones standing round a tripod or an altar and carrying vases in their hands. These plaques are important for the insight they give us of religion in Greece in the most archaic times. This is the first instance of animal-headed daimones on ornaments of glass. They also prove that glass was made here in the Mycenæan period.

Among the finds on the Acropolis itself may be mentioned an archaic inscription on bronze, a piece of sculpture representing an animal-headed daimon subduing two lions, and lastly, the head of a woman 0.17m. high. This head has colored hair, eyes, ears, and mouth; it is further adorned with four ornaments painted on the forehead, the cheeks, and the chin—a fact which seems to prove that in earliest Mycenæan times it was customary to paint or tattoo the body. I have elsewhere pointed out the astonishing parallelism between the dress of the Mycenæan female and that of the squaws of the Mojave Indians. This matter of painting or tattooing the body furnishes still another parallel. Because of its size and workmanship, this unique head is of the utmost importance for the history of Mycenæan and of Greek art in general.

The excavations that were begun at Epidaurus in 1881 were continued throughout this year also. The Stadium was uncovered, and the Hippodrome was found at a distance of about a quarter of an hour from the temple of Asklepios. The ruins that have been uncovered up to this time extend over an immense territory, and are the despair of the traveller who is foolish enough to attempt to see Epidaurus and return to Nauplia the same day—a thing that most men do, owing to the difficulty of securing entertainment at Ligouris. But, in spite of the vastness of the uncovered area, a large outlying territory still remains to be unearthed, though probably it contains only the substructures of private houses. Fortunately Epidaurus is not deeply covered, as is the case, for instance, at Corinth, where the excavations will be very costly, owing to the fact that the wicked old city is buried beneath twenty or thirty, sometimes even forty feet of dirt. But in this very fact lies our best-founded hope of discovering something in spite of Mummius and others who helped to cover Corinth with such a shroud of earth.

Near Amarousion, on the old road to Pentele, a large mound had long excited curiosity. The mound is forty-six metres in diameter by eight in height at present, though originally it was much higher. The mound was partially excavated in 1890, when many large rectangular blocks were found at varying heights, but the excavations were abandoned too soon, and the purpose of the mound remained a mystery until the recent excavations, which have proved that the tumulus was a vast family tomb. A trench was driven through the mound, in the centre of which a base built of the colossal stones mentioned above was found. Originally this base pierced the tumulus to its summit and was crowned by some imposing memorial of the dead. Earth was heaped systematically around this central structure in layers that can be distinguished easily to-day.

Some slight excavations were made at the Amphiareum, and at Lykosoura, but without noteworthy results.

At Daphne, Signore Novo, a Venetian artist, has been busy the entire year in an attempt to patch up and preserve the mosaics of the monastery.

The tomb of Marathon has been rebuilt or restored to the condition it was in before it was excavated.

The great iron fence around the Dionysiac Theatre has been finished; the stone blocks have been piled up, and the excavated dirt has been put back in many places. The region about the Asklepieion will be treated in a similar way this year. An iron fence will enclose the Odeion of Herodes Atticus and extend around to the Acropolis. Similar fences have been erected around the Stoa and the old market, at great cost. Measures have also been taken to preserve the ruins at Orchomenos.

In addition to the *Ephemeris Archæologike*, the Archæological Society has undertaken the publication of three other works: Lolling's Catalogue of the Epigraphical Museum, which will be a godsend to many people; a periodical under the title of *Monuments of Greece* (Μνημεῖα τῆς Ἑλλάδος), to contain phototypes of the most important works of art, accompanied by short explanatory texts; and lastly Caweran's topographical and architectural plans of the excavations on the Acropolis from 1885 to 1891.

For many years past, visitors to Athens have been distressed to see the hills around Athens ruthlessly blasted away and destroyed in order to furnish the city with building material and with lime. The Frog's Mouth has been uterly ruined; Lycabettos has been hopelessly disfigured; the same is true of the Mouseion hill and the old city of the Kranaans south of the Pnyx. It will delight every one to know that this vandalism will proceed no further, thanks to a law that recently passed the Parliament. Unhappily, the law came thirty years too late, for the huge gaping holes that have been made in these classic hills can never be refilled; the ghastly sores are too deep for healing by any medicaments that man may apply.

It will interest a wide circle in America to know just what the Archæological Society has expended on excavations and in the care of the antiquities during the past year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Scaffolding for Parthenon repairs | Drs. 84.622 |
| Mosaics at Daphne | 18.314 |
| Excavations at Epidaurus | 8.603 |
| Excavations at Mycenae | 9.898 |
| Excavations at Eleusis | 5.616 |
| Excavations at North Slope Acropolis | 12.295 |
| Excavations at Outer Ceramicus | 3.172 |
| Excavations at Dipylon Mound | .783 |
| Excavations at Amarousi Mound | .966 |
| Excavations at Amphiareum | .127 |
| Excavations at Lykosoura | .217 |
| Excavations at Stoa of Attalus | .564 |
| Fence around Theatre of Dionysos | 20.122 |
| Fence around Stoa | 5.878 |
| Fence around Old Market | 15.329 |
| **Purchases for Museum** | **5,000** |

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This does not take into account the expenditures for the various publications and for salaries. The sums above speak for themselves; for impoverished Greece they are colossal; they should put America to shame and induce our moneyed men to give at least one million dollars for the excavation of Corinth, for it will take fully that much to do the work thoroughly, and to publish the results worthily and fittingly.

J. R. S. STERRETT.

## NAPOLEON AT ELBA.

PARIS, April 18, 1897.

No one, says the proverb, is a great man to his valet. It may be said, also, that the great man has somewhat to lose, if you study him when he is fallen from power. The light through which we view him is not the same; he is not so much changed as are those who observe him. The philosopher can see the same man in the Hermit of Friedrichsruhe and in the powerful Iron Chancellor who so long kept Europe under his influence; but the general public is not made up of philosophers. The official editors of the 'Correspondence of Napoleon I.,' which was published in many volumes by order of Napoleon III., at the imperial printing-office, took care to pass lightly over the period of the Emperor's sojourn in the island of Elba. They published only one hundred and fourteen letters of that period, which was followed by the dramatic Hundred Days. They used either the originals, which were communicated to them by Gen. Henry Bertrand, or some well-authenticated letters which were written under Napoleon's dictation and preserved in the library of the Louvre. The register of these last letters was preceded by a note in these terms: "This register of the letters and orders dictated by the Emperor for the administration of the island and of his guard was written by me, his secretary, under his dictation. Paris, March 20, 1847. RATHERY." The original text of this register, preserved at the Louvre, was destroyed in the fire of 1871. Curiously enough, a copy of it was preserved and is now at Carcassonne. This copy was made for M. Cornet Peyrusse (son-in-law of Peyrusse, a faithful servant and treasurer of Napoleon), who intended to write a history of the Emperor at Elba. This manuscript of Carcassonne (which bears the number 260 in the catalogue of the manuscripts of the Carcassonne Library) is a volume of one hundred and fifty pages. M. Cornet Peyrusse died before having even begun the history of the Elba period; and the register has now been published by M. Léon Pélissier, a professor in the University of Montpellier. The volume has for its title, 'The Register of the Island of Elba: Letters and Inedited Orders of Napoleon I. (28 mai, 1814 - 22 février, 1815).

The editors of the voluminous correspondence of Napoleon I. did not think it necessary to publish all the letters which M. Pélissier now publishes. They were not only afraid to increase too much a collection which contains no less than 20,000 pieces; they tried to establish a certain proportion between the number of the documents and the importance of the period to which they refer. The choice, sometimes arbitrary, of the commission which published the correspondence was, however, not always inspired by such considerations.

"Other motives," says M. Pélissier, "sometimes guided it. It was thought necessary to keep for Napoleon the heroic and superhuman attitude which the memorial of Saint Helena gave him, and to allow his letters to represent him as he wished to be painted. It was thought necessary to show him, as it were, with the aureola of the admiration and devotion of his guard and of the troops of the island of Elba. Consequently the letters relative to the revolts of his grenadiers and to their punishment were almost all put aside. The reign of Napoleon at Elba was to have been an era of perfect happiness for the inhabitants of the island *chosen* as a residence by Napoleon 'in consideration of the mildness of their character and of the goodness of the climate' (such were the expressions of Napoleon in a letter written by him to General Dalesme, and the good people of the island themselves really thought for a while that Napoleon had come voluntarily, with a view to taking a little repose among them). The letters concerning the severe repression of a popular tumult at Capoliveri, other letters relating to the indebtedness incurred in the island and left unpaid, were not published, as well as many others which pertained to vulgar details, the table of the officers, the distribution of linen in the household, etc., etc."

It is evident that, after his great campaign in France, his abdication at Fontainebleau, his journey to Saint-Tropez, through Provence, when his life was constantly in danger, Napoleon might have sunk in Elba into a state of complete apathy. He left a world behind him—not only a material world, but a world of emotions, of perils, of gigantic plans; and he sank into the state of a landed proprietor, of a small farmer, unseen, unknown. Yet such was the elasticity of his nature, he was so essentially a man of action, that he took as good care of the small guard which had been left to him as he had ever done of the "Grande Armée"; he preoccupied himself as much with the needs of the small island of Elba as he had ever done with the needs of France and the immense provinces which he had added to ancient France. He was as autocratic in Elba as he had been in Paris. Nothing was done or could be done without direct orders from him. M. Pélissier is unjust when he says that the prosperity of the island never interested Napoleon; his publication shows that the Emperor initiated many measures of public interest, sanitary measures, erection of fountains, planting of trees along the road, water-works, etc.; he made plans for the opening of schools, for drawing and for sculpture, for a polytechnic school.

His activity was extraordinary. We see him looking into the finances of every commune, of the hospital of Porto Ferrajo, organizing a police, a gendarmerie, a small army, a navy, the defences of the coast; opening roads, building bridges over torrents. His administration in Elba is imbued with the same spirit as it was in France. "In whatever situation fortune may place me," he had once said to the Treasurer Peyrusse, "I will never tolerate any *friponnerie*." It is true, he said once, "We are here no longer in Paris"; still, he keeps up his old habits, the respect of form, of registration, of control. M. Pélissier says of him: "Sous l'autocrate, le bureaucrate"; and adds that his letters reveal "the revival, with extraordinary vital intensity, of the *officier d'administration* in the generalissimo. So long as Napoleon could apply himself to great affairs, so long as he could leave to his subordinates the care of details, it might be thought that with him the genius of social organization, like the genius of war, was pure and detached from all meanness. But here, when fate had reduced him to administer petty affairs himself, one is surprised and frightened at seeing, under the mask of Cæsar growing fat, the petty soul of a *riz-pain-sel* [such is the familiar name given in the French army by the soldiers to the officers of the supplies department—*intendance*]." Napoleon knew better than M. Pélissier that there are no petty details in the organization of an army, that the smallest differences in the expenses of a soldier are multiplied by thousands and very soon by millions; that the efficiency of an army depends upon these details. He had found, after the Directory, not only the military administration of France, but its civil administration, in a state of hopeless disorder and chaos; he introduced order everywhere, showed the greatest severity to those who squandered or stole the public money; he organized the inorganic masses which had been freed by the French Revolution. He could not help doing at Elba, where he was still a sovereign, what he had always done. The stage had changed, the actor was the same.

It seems to me that M. Pélissier also takes a narrow view of his subject when he says:

"Lower still in his heart there survives the soldier of fortune; the Corsican *gentillâtre*, the thin and underfed young man for whom the trade of arms was at first only a mode of bread-winning and the means for obtaining a pension. . . . Aroused from his unheard-of dream of fifteen years (and it seems impossible that, during these fifteen years, he should not have had at times the sensation that all this was unreal, that normal life was in suspense for him), the captain of artillery of the siege of Toulon returning to common life, to a legal situation, could congratulate himself on having found for his old age an assured and peaceful existence. In his conversations, his letters, one feels, amidst a thousand other feelings, along with the bitterness of a fallen sovereign, the proprietor's feeling of plenitude. He wishes to make his retreat as comfortable as he can and to secure the highest possible income. . . . He shows a true bourgeois passion for building. . . . He must above all assure his finances; his first care is to verify his resources, to make his budget, to lay his hand on all the revenues of the domain—salt, mines, woods, taxes."

I can see in this disposition of Napoleon, as well as in his habit of controlling all the expenses of his household, only the result of acquired habits of economy and order; I cannot help thinking that the extraordinary activity of Napoleon at Elba and the interest shown in the minutest affairs of the island served him as a veil to cover the project which he was forming of a return to France. M. Pélissier is not of this mind; he does not admit any premeditation for the famous return from Elba.

"The letters," he says, "do not allow us to suppose this premeditation. It is not because the absence of political letters authorizes this negative conclusion, for from the fact that there is no trace of them in this register of Rathery, it would be imprudent as well as foolish to conclude that no such letters were written, by him as well as by others. It is rather the multiplicity of business letters, the infinite detail of internal questions, which force us to this negative conclusion."

M. Pélissier believes that Napoleon was resigned to his fate; he cannot think that this mass of administrative papers served as a mask to cover a long conspiracy.

We know that the French agents at Leghorn and on the coast towns of Italy kept the French Government as well as M. de Talleyrand at Vienna informed of the small-

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est incidents relative to Napoleon, while he was at Elba, of all the movements of his family, of all the visits which he received; but Napoleon had shown on his return from Egypt that he knew how to prepare in secret a *coup d'état*, and had kept all parties and all men in the dark about his real intentions before the 18th Brumaire. M. Pélissier publishes himself in his volume three letters which show clearly that Napoleon had secret relations with the Continent: one relates to a journey in Tuscany of Countess Walewska, who had remained faithful to him since the days of Poland; in another letter, we see that Napoleon tries to send dispatches in a Neapolitan ship; in another, he invites Col. Mallet to advise the grenadiers who go back to France from Elba to send notes to their comrades remaining at Elba "on the state of the public mind." Napoleon's resolution was taken only after the visit of Fleury de Chaboulon; but we believe that the project of a return to France was constantly in his mind. He watched events on the Continent with the most eager interest and the transformation of public opinion in France, after the return of the Bourbons. Even on his way to the coast of Provence, after he had been forced to abdicate, he had conversation with the foreign officers who accompanied him and saw him embark, which proved that he was not resigned and had not said his last word in history.

# Correspondence.

## PROTECTION AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Has it ever occurred to the distinguished Jingo from Massachusetts, or to any of his colleagues, that our protective tariff is at the bottom of all our trouble with the Monroe Doctrine? Of course, England and the other greedy Powers eagerly swallow all the fat business opportunities which this generous nation of ours allows them to seize. So long as we leave any ripe plums growing on the outside of our Chinese wall, just so long will those hungry Powers come all the way across the Atlantic to gather them.

What's the use of the Monroe Doctrine, anyway, if we can't get the Pan-American products over our own fence? We might as well let Europe in outright; then she would not have so many ignorant emigrants to flood off on us. But, no! the glorious Doctrine must be maintained—and so must protection. We need only increase our navy to a point where we shall no longer be obliged to submit every petty claim against us to arbitration, but shall be able to prescribe that method of settlement to all other nations. Our home securities, to be sure, may fluctuate more or less under continuous doses of war scare; but then they represent protected industries, and must expect to take a bitter pill now and then; perhaps some day it will produce nausea, and Congress will see the errors of its way.

With the Chinese wall removed, the gunboats could withdraw to make way for our merchants, who would quietly proceed to drive out those European hucksters from the South American market.

John Alden Lee.

Milton, Mass., May 3, 1897.

## A NEW PARTY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The inquiry, "Why Not a New Party?" in this week's *Nation*, has often suggested itself to the writer, and must have done so to many others who find no political resting-place in any of the parties now existing. Certainly the need of a new party is as great as it was when the Republican party was founded. The manner of its founding suggests the method to be pursued to-day. Let the Democrats who voted for Palmer break with the present Democratic party, and call for a convention of those citizens everywhere who favor the principles of the Indianapolis platform. There must be many everywhere who would join a real party of ideas. T. C. D.

## HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have never known an implied prediction of coming events so completely verified in so short a time as in the letter of "W. J. S.," in the *Nation* of March 18, on "The Motive of Greek Intervention." He says, among other things:

"The result was the blockade of the Peiræus, which closed the agitation and permitted the Ministry to resign, with a flaming appeal to the nation, saying what it would have done if the Powers had not stopped it; the fact being that the Turkish General had his orders to cross the frontier if the provocation lasted another day, and march on Athens, which he would have done with no serious difficulty, since the Greek army lacked organization and even the shadow of discipline. Tricoupis came to power just in time to save Greece from a disaster, but, as the ranters of Athens said, only to prevent Greece from going to Constantinople. The Turks would have been in Athens in less than two weeks, there being on the frontier 40,000 men, many of whom were veterans of the Bulgarian war."

Here, then, we have in the statement of what would have been in 1886, a fairly accurate description of what has been in 1897. The American people may now see what "W. J. S." saw in advance, that the occupation of Crete and the war with Turkey were not brought about by an intelligent, self-restrained, determined people, but by the Jingoes, the politicians, the editors, and the idle inflammatory material of the Grecian cities. The Ministers yielded because otherwise they would have "to go"; the King yielded because he thought war safer than revolution. The result, of course, is that the brave and heroic have poured out their blood and laid down their lives for the cause of the Jingoes; that the innocent inhabitants of village and country are subjected to the ravages of war; that the Jingo element is laying the blame upon the monarchy, and trying to set up a republic to keep the Turks out of Athens, and valorously insulting the wife and daughters of the King when they appear in the streets.

Personal bravery, love of country, hatred of the oppressor are priceless elements in national character. These the Greeks have. But these are not all the elements needful to make a great people or, in the present age, to wage a successful war. A successful war, to-day, may be defined to be "a terrible product of industrial and scientific preparation." This the Jingo does not know. He may be defined to be "a survival of mediæval ignorance." C. C. N.

Washington, May, 1897.

## INDENTURED SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My mother, now seventy-six years old, tells me that she very frequently heard her mother (living in the Cumberland Valley, Pa.) refer to the practice, as rather a common thing, of very respectable people, in the early days of immigration, contracting with a ship's captain to have him "sell their time" in America for a sum sufficient to repay him for the amount of their passage-money from Great Britain. One or another of the well-to-do farmers in their vicinity would be spoken of as children of "Redemptionists," and not at all to their discredit. They simply worked their passage, only doing their work after landing instead of en route. Schoolmasters might well have been among them. T. E. C.

## BRANT AND RABELAIS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your reviewer of Virgile Rossel's 'Histoire des Relations Littéraires entre la France et l'Allemagne' (April 22) states that "there is, according to our author [*i. e.*, Rossel], a likelihood that closer investigation will reveal traces of Brant's 'Ship of Fools' and 'Till Eulenspiegel' in Rabelais." This fact has been proved beyond doubt, at least in regard to Brant and Rabelais, cf. Louis Spach, *Bulletin de la Société littéraire de Strassbourg*, 1862, I. 38; Süpfle, 'Geschichte des deutschen Cultureinflusses auf Frankreich,' I, 31 ff. In Brant, chapter 108, *das schluraffenschiff* (the fool's trip to *Montflascun*) ("all port durchsuchen wir und gstad") undoubtedly was the source of Rabelais's voyage to the *Holy Flasc* (Publ. of the Mod. Lang. Assoc. of America, 1893, p. 4, note 2: Rabelais and Erasmus).

Very respectfully,

Hermann. Schoenfeld.

## THE ANTIQUITY OF "WELLERISMS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent "W. H. B." cites a passage from Petronius as the earliest example of a "Wellerism," or παραπροσδόκημα, to use the terminology of ancient rhetoricians. An exact parallel is, however, found in an author who antedates Petronius by more than three centuries.

Readers of Theocritus will recall the delightful scene in the "Adoniazusæ," where the two Syracusan women, accompanied by their maids, after considerable jostling, finally force their way through the dense crowd and into the "concert hall," where a celebrated prima donna was "advertised" to sing the "Adonis." At this point, Praxinoa remarks: "'Ενδοι πᾶσαι." ὁ τὰν νυὸν εἰπ' ἀποκλάξας ("They're all in," said the man, as he locked out his bride).

For similar instances of proverbial expressions, followed by a ridiculous and unexpected "epilogus," see Laberius, p. 286 Ribb., Lucilius, fragm. 458 L., and especially M. Haupt, Opuscula II., pp. 400 ff., and Hoefer, 'Wie das Volk spricht,' 1856.

Yours respectfully, Alfred Gudeman.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1897.

## PHILOLOGY AT A VENTURE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Among the contents of *Dialect Notes*,

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Part IX., lately published, figures an article entitled "British vs. American English," which, to the editor of that journal and his colleagues, is "very welcome," and, in their opinion, "can be regarded as authoritative as to English usage." The writer of it is Mr. Evacustes A. Phipson, of Birmingham, England.

The point whether Mr. Phipson's deliverances are as they have been estimated will receive illustration in the sequel. If, however, their author is qualified to determine what, in others, is prescriptively reputable English, it is unexpected that he should, himself, now and then deviate from such English in a manner the most marked. For instance, in his significant judgment that his fellow-countrymen are "absurd in excluding from *genteel language* the useful word 'belly,' substituting for it the misnomer 'stomach,' " the proletarian equivalent of "the language of gentle life" is seen to have his practical countenance; and, accordingly, we must take it for granted that the only consensus regarding it which is to be consulted with a view to guidance, since it cannot have escaped his attention, is discarded by him on principle. That, in England, at the present day, the expression *genteel* is mainly a peculium of the underbred—of those with whom *wives* are *ladies*, and of those, who, in their own sphere, are known as *gents*, *donas*, and the like—is a position which none but the ill-informed are likely to controvert.

And not only as above, presumably under provincial influence, does the Birmingham critic exemplify, in the article of æsthetic predilections, what, tested by the accredited touchstone, ranks as vulgarity. "There is," he says, "no more need to mention the forename after the title *Sir* or *Rev.* than after *Mr.* and *Lord*. Why always say 'Sir *Charles* Dilke'?" "Need," in the matter, and the answer to his "Why," are sufficiently obvious. Acquaintance with established etiquette being presupposed, observance of it, where not clashing wth scruples of conscience, is generally felt to be of the nature of a duty. In particular, it is not instinctively that one can come by such a fact as that "the Rev. Smith" and "Sir Dilke" are peculiarities of phraseology which, to persons of refinement or good taste, at once distinguish, as being alien to themselves, those who employ or would tolerate them. Summarily, it is impossible to misinterpret the bearing, as towards the rulings of the great centre of English culture, of one who can speak of the "'polite,' or, rather, cockney, language" and of "the London simper."

Before we reach the bottom of his first page, we meet with what follows:

"The word *guess* may be found, used in precisely the American sense, in nearly every page of Chaucer, and is not quite obsolete in England even now, but may occasionally be heard, in remote rural districts, employed in the Chaucerian sense. Moreover, it is, certainly, more correct than the usual British substitutes, *fancy, imagine, suspect*, to say nothing of the commonest of all, *expect*, which is positively ungrammatical, unless referring to future events."

Mention having been premised of writers on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. J. R. Lowell, as formerly quoted by me in these pages, remarks: "I have never seen any passage adduced [from them] where *guess* was used as the Yankee uses it." Nor, I am confident, has any one else. Of the discussion relative to the question in hand, which, in 1893, I entered into at length, I may be excused for repeating the summing up:

"The true state of the case regarding the verb *guess* in America is, that, while it is employed there, rather than its practical synonyms, much more frequently than in England, it not seldom, especially in the Eastern States, 'implies a confident certainty,' as Mr. Lowell says. 'Are you sure that your statement is correct? 'Yes, I *guess* I am.' 'Bein' the mercury is at zero, I *guess* it is pretty cold.' 'I must start now for Boston; and I *guess* I shall.' Here are genuine Americanisms, reminding a dweller in East Anglia of the expletival 'That du *fare* to rain right tidy,' 'How do yow *fare* to be, mate?' "

Incidentally, not without entertaining a very original notion of grammaticalness can Mr. Phipson say what he says about *expect*. Is it syntax that the Scotch "I *will* come just now" transgresses? *Expect*, for *suspect*, is, at present, a blunder; and yet, possibly, it may by and by become classical. If it violates grammar, we must bracket with it *desecrate*, which, quadrating with Latin, would be convertible with *consecrate*, if not also with *deify, devote, prescribe*.

As respects the English of America, so as respects that of England, the critic's information is often glaringly at fault. "The diction [*sic*] of a French Canadian," he remarks, "in its misplacing of the aspirate, strongly reminds one of the brogue of our southeastern counties." In all parts of this country, a little of the extreme north and east excepted, is the cacoëpy which he notices prevalent among the common people. According to him, furthermore, "it is becoming the fashion," here, "to sound the *t* in *often, pestle*, and the word *lieutenant* as spelled," and to say "*'umble, 'erb, 'eroic, 'istoric, 'abitual, 'umorous, 'armonious;*" the truth being that most of these pronunciations have long been more or less customary, and that none of them are now recognized by good society, metropolitan or other. "*'Otel*," the omission of which is indicated above, stands by itself, in that the *h* of *hotel*, though not heard after *an*, is always heard elsewhere.

Once more, the subject being still the aspirate, we have the assertion that it "is never wrongly sounded, in England, in an unaccented syllable; so it is utterly erroneous to represent an Englishman as talking of *Hamerica*, though he may say *I ham*." Rather, it is to unaccented or sub-accented syllables that, in speaking, the aspirate is, here, most commonly prefixed amiss, especially to mark emphasis. Would not *heddication* and *helevation* come from the same mouth as *heddicate* and *helevate?* Hardly can one have travelled much about England to find anything strange in *halteration, hanimation, howdacious, hemploy, hengineer, henjoy, hexpress, hingenious, hinstruct, hobligation, hoperation, huncertain, hundrinkable*, and so on; and why should Englishmen print such forms, as they have been doing since the time of Fielding, if they are only fancies? A good number more of gratuitous statements, kindred to those just animadverted on, are, in the interest of brevity, left uncastigated.

Tokens that Mr. Phipson, in posing as a philologist, has mistaken his function are thickly strewn. On his credit, "it has lately become the fashion to write . . . 'on the *carpet*' for 'on the (*table*) *cloth*' (the same word, *tapis*, in French, standing for both)." Again, "to wantonly introduce such confusions as . . . *elect* for *choose* (as 'he *elected* to go'), and *assurance* for *insurance*, is to deliberately mar the richness and harmony of the language."

*On the carpet* was used by Sir Roger L'Estrange in 1687; it occurs in *The Entertainer*, published in 1718; and no more to our forefathers, at any period since, was it a novelty than it is to us. When it first appeared, it exactly corresponded to the French phrase *sur le tapis; carpet*, from the fourteenth century till the reign of George II., having meant both what it now means and also "table-cloth." The *Oxford Dictionary* takes its *carpet* to have been, originally, that "of the council-table." As little as other things are the age and the history of an expression to be dogmatized about on conjecture masquerading as knowledge.

To come to the verb *elect*, one would ask in vain what "confusion" is occasioned by making it intransitive. And the critic's "wantonly" and "introduce" betray equal dreaminess with his "confusion." From the era of Lord Bacon forward, the intransitive *elect* has been a formal substitute, with jurists, for *choose;* and, so far forth, it resembles the modern *condone*, for *forgive* or *overlook*. Colebrooke, the great Orientalist, has it repeatedly in his *Treatise on Obligations and Contracts*, issued in the year 1818. And it early became popularized. Lord Orrery, in the days of the Commonwealth and just after, was especially fond of it. I have marked twenty-six instances of it in his *Parthenissa* alone. As untechnical, it has had the sanction, in recent years, of Lord Strangford, Prof. de Morgan, John Stuart Mill, Cardinal Manning, and many others. Here, again, the *Oxford Dictionary* would have been inspected advantageously. In passing, a reviewer in the *Guardian* newspaper of August 23, 1871, p. 1023, dealing with a book "placed in the year 1829," observes: "At that time we are sure that horrid Americanism *'elected* to do a thing' had never come in." Almost as a matter of course, an ordinary Englishman does not hesitate to impeach, "hitty-missy," as a "horrid Americanism," anything in his mother-tongue that seems to him objectionable.

Touching *assurance*—that, it is presumed, which is the object of *assurance-companies*—the essayist writes much at random. In the *Oxford Dictionary*, which quotes "the price of assurance" under the date of 1622, there is the subjoined observation by Dr. Murray:

"Technically, the present usage is to differentiate life-*assurance* and fire- and marine-*insurance;* though, as will be seen from the quotations, *assurance* was the original term in reference to marine risks."

From among Mr. Phipson's numerous placits, here follow a few specimens, as expressed by himself, or in substance, with brief comments.

*Goods-train* and *luggage-train* are stated to be confined, in England, to the diction of men and to that of women, respectively. This distinction is one of narrowly limited currency. *Drawers*, to denote a "female garment"—the restriction is unwarranted—is called a "barbaric [*sic*] word." One would like to know why it is barbarous. "*Pail* is, properly, a utensil with one handle at the side, and is erroneous, if used as synonymous with *bucket*." Understood as thus defined, it is a localism. *Rooster* and *slut*, instanced as samples of "American fastidiousness," are living English provincialisms, and are of long standing. *Cute, glimpsed,*

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*pshaw, faucet, rarely ever, maybe,* with the adverb *any, mad,* for *angry,* and *'most,* for *almost,* "are, I believe, peculiar to America, or nearly so." All of them, good and bad alike, are common enough here. Is "the dove returned not again *any* more" false English? "The American usage is decidedly the more correct in *around* for *round* (adverb)." On what conceivable ground is it "more correct"? Condemnation is arbitrarily awarded to *"than whom,* for *than who, to a degree,* for *to a high degree, quite so,* for *just so";* as if the first locution were not supported by the highest authority, while the other two are respectable colloquialisms. *"He ignored the question . . .* is only correct [correct only], if he could not answer it"; a rare and obsolete use being thus preferred to one of universal acceptance. And here my choice of citations must end.

Let us now come to the winding-up of the critic's prolusion:

"If speakers and writers would take the trouble to consider a little, in the light of common sense, whether or not the words or phrases they use are correct, instead of merely following vulgar usage, regardless of whether it is right or wrong, the most flagrant inconsistencies and solecisms in our language would soon disappear."

This may be accepted, when those who would improve English by inspiration produce testimonials certifying that they are veritably inspired. Pending, however, the production of such vouchers, and the saving of labor therefrom resulting, a scholarly apprehension and a reasoned appreciation of linguistic conventionalities are indispensable preliminaries to tenable proposals for setting them aside. These wanting, "the light of common sense" is only an ignis-fatuus to the would-be reformer of speech. Again, as to "vulgar usage," inasmuch as it is, admittedly, sometimes "right," established usage is, of course, intended by it; and we have had to do, all along, with a professed exhibition of the established usage of both England and America. "It is," however, "impossible for any man who has not lived in a country to be an authority on the usage there"; an axiom which the editor of *Dialect Notes* pertinently adduces, by way of preface to the plentiful array of misrepresentations of Americanisms pointed out by him in Mr. Phipson's essay. Forestalled, partially, by the editor, I have but slightly concerned myself with particulars akin to such as he has specified, having chiefly kept to a selection of those of another category, namely, those evincing, on the part of their enunciator, an imperfect familiarity with what is, or what has been, recognized as standard English in its old home. The general qualifications of the Birmingham critic for engaging in our vernacular philology the reader, after turning to *Dialect Notes,* is now in a position to appraise.

That our language is largely open to adverse criticism is confessed on all hands. But equally the exposure of its blemishes and practicable suggestions for their removal necessitate comprehensive and serious study. Dilettantism, with its little budget of quisquilious jottings, would, if prudent, indulge in some pursuit of a different description. F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, March 11, 1897.

# Notes.

MACMILLAN Co. have in press 'Burns and his Times as gathered from his Poems,' by J. O. Mitchell, LL.D.; a volume supplementary to the Oxford Chaucer and uniform with that edition in six volumes (1894), to be entitled 'Chaucerian and Other Pieces,' edited from numerous MSS. by the Rev. W. W. Skeat; and 'Elementary Drawing,' a series of practical papers for beginners, by Elizabeth Moore Hallowell.

'Latest Excavations in Nippur,' edited by Prof. Dr. H. V. Hilprecht after the recent researches of Dr. J. H. Haynes in Babylonia, will be published by John D. Wattles & Co., Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gladstone's new series of 'Gleanings from Past Years' (1879-1897) will bear the imprint, in this country, of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Further announcements by G. P. Putnam's Sons are 'Evolution and Religion; or, Faith as a Part of a Complete Cosmic System,' by John Bascom; 'Bases of Religious Belief, Historic and Ideal,' by Prof. Charles Mellen Tyler of Cornell; 'The Occasional Address, its Literature and Composition,' by Prof. Lorenzo Sears of Brown; 'Corporation Finance,' by Thomas L. Greene, Auditor of the Manhattan Trust Co.; 'Nullification and Secession,' during the first century of the Republic, by Edward Payson Powell, D.D.; and 'Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion,' edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson and Dr. T. M. Coan for one series, and by A. Noel Blakeman for a second.

'A Garden of Romance,' "a collection of the best short stories of all ages and countries," edited by Ernest Rhys, will be issued in handsome form this month by the New Amsterdam Book Co.

In the autumn the A. D. F. Randolph Co. expect to publish 'Handbooks for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy,' by Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson.

Mark Twain's latest travels round the world are to furnish a new 'Innocents Abroad,' to appear in the autumn through the American Publishing Co., Hartford, but by subscription only.

Prof. Morris Jastrow, jr.'s, 'Religion of Babylonia and Assyria' is nearly ready to be published by Ginn & Co.

Bates & Guild, Boston, have in preparation 'The Municipal Buildings of the City of Boston Designed and Erected by Edmund M. Wheelwright, City Architect 1891-95,' compiled and edited by Francis W. Chandler, Professor of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The work will be illustrated with photographs, plans, working drawings, notes on construction, cost, etc., of more than eighty buildings, of which school-houses form a large proportion.

De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. will shortly bring out 'Samuel Sewall and the World He Lived In,' by N. H. Chamberlain, with portraits and other illustrations.

Among the gathering reprints on our table we can mention a new edition of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' on which the Harpers have bestowed much care in presswork and binding, and which has been modestly illustrated by Hugh Riviere, largely from the actual scene of the story. It makes a very pretty book. Attractive, likewise, is Dodd, Mead & Co.'s new dress for Mr. Edmund Gosse's 'Seventeenth Century Studies.' It is a third edition, to which the author adds a fresh preface, intimating that his early judgments of 1883 have suffered some modifications, but not such as to call for a working over; and he has done well to procure an index, which greatly enhances the worth of this collection of studies of the lesser literary lights of the period under review. In an appendix Mr. Gosse prints an interesting extract from a letter of Lowell's explaining the structure of the Commemoration Ode by its having been intended for public recitation. Mr. Gosse had denied its Pindaric legitimacy. An older work, Bryant's metrical version of the 'Iliad,' is now issued in a single volume by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. as a students' edition. The manufacture has purposely been made inexpensive, but the presswork is clear and the binding tasteful. The same firm has enlarged its "Riverside Literature Series" with Grimm's Tales, Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' "Macbeth," and Carlyle's Essay on Burns. The brown linen covers of this series call for especial commendation. Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's 'Story of Jane Austen's Life' was already a well-made book in 1891, with its index and bibliography; now the author is able to carry out his original plan of illustrating his biography with portraits and views, and this improved edition has been published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. The last portrait in the series is that of the genial nephew and first biographer of Jane Austen, the Rev. J. E. Austen-Leigh. We conclude with the little pocket-piece, Fletcher's "Two Noble Kinsmen," in the Dent-Macmillan "Temple Dramatists." The literary apparatus is furnished by Dr. C. H. Herford.

Full of apt description and poetical suggestion is Col. T. W. Higginson's book of summer sketches named, from its first essay, 'The Procession of the Flowers' (Longmans, Green & Co.). The orderly march of this yearly parade Mr. Higginson delights to watch while welcoming the special gifts of each season. Even in the bare winter woods he sees a peculiar propriety, and speaks with approval of the thoroughness of Dame Nature's annual housecleaning. This variable lady's many moods and toilets find keen appreciation in his pages, which also charm by their reproducing for the reader, in some degree, the pleasure that its author feels in "all out-doors." A botanist might find here and there a trifling error, as when *hepatica triloba* is called an annual, but an easy, every-day familiarity with common plants and birds is shown in all the essays. It would be a pity, indeed, if all our botany were Latin names, but Mr. Higginson's plea for the moderate use of Latin will be appreciated by every one who has tried to scrape an acquaintance with our native flowers. When half-a-dozen distinct plants of widely separated orders have the same English name, and others, common enough, have no English name, we must be pedantic or unintelligible if we speak of them.

Following very rapidly upon the appearance of Messrs. Thatcher & Schwill's larger work on the Middle Ages comes an abridgment by the senior author ('A Short History of Mediæval Europe'; Charles Scribner's Sons). It commends itself especially to the pupils of high and preparatory schools. It is marked by the same general

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characteristics noticed in the larger book—a comprehensiveness of plan, a studied sententiousness of style, an avoidance of all personal element in the movement of events. In the hands of a skilful teacher it would be better than nothing; in those of an unskilled teacher it would be almost worse than nothing. In other words, while it has no glaring faults, it does not rise by any virtue of its own above the level of the usual text-book.

The 'History of Iron,' by Dr. Ludwig Beck, is apparently approaching completion. The first volume of this valuable work, which was published originally in 1884, a second edition appearing in 1891, contained the history of this industry from the earliest times to the end of the Middle Ages. In the second volume there was an account of its development during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The third volume, of which the sixth quarterly part has just appeared, is wholly devoted to the eighteenth century, the plan of the author being to give first a general account of the different processes of extracting the ore and of its manufacture then in vogue, and afterwards to describe their application in the different European countries.

One of the most entertaining occupations man can take up is that of the discovery of unsuspected genius, and one of the richest fields he can work is contemporary literature, applying himself especially to the study of authors who have had their moment of vogue in a more or less restricted circle of admirers. This is the task to which Maurice Le Blond has addressed himself in his 'Essai sur le Naturisme' (Paris: *Mercure de France*). He reveals to an expectant public that romanticism is dead; that realism and naturalism have followed it to the grave, and that symbolism has shared their fate. What is certain to be news to many is that the new and most recent literary school is that of "Naturism"; the dropping of the syllable "al" makes all the difference. "Naturism" is an "art of humanity," simpler and more naïve than pre-Raphaelitism and symbolism. As for the revealer and expounder of this nebulous doctrine, he is called Saint-Georges de Bouhélier, and, though scarce twenty years of age, is a Sage and a great Poet. The capitals are important.

The *Mercure de France*, whose mission in this lower and intensely ignorant world of ours is to enlighten a benighted public on the rare merit of small potatoes, sends forth, in addition to Le Blond's essay, a volume by Victor Charbonnel, 'Les Mystiques dans la littérature présente.' This book has more value to the student of literature at the present day, although it also is conceived and written in a spirit of well-nigh unbounded admiration for mediocre writers. It is scarcely possible to evoke much enthusiasm for Paul Desjardins, Des Esseintes, the Sâr Péladan, or the "great Hello." Villiers de l'Isle Adam had parts and talent, but even posterity is not likely to place him in the first rank of writers, any more than Mallarmé, Schuré, Rod, or Viélé-Griffin. Of these, Rod is easily the best, and yet even he cannot be said to have done more as yet than express a not infrequent gentle melancholy and regret. His last novel, 'Là-haut,' is worth reading, but it is not a great work nor within measurable distance of greatness.

Pierre Loti's latest novel, 'Ramuntcho' (Paris: Calmann Lévy), is marked by the same traits which distinguish his other works: the same voluptuous languor, the same love of color and vague form, the same absence of virility, of vigor, of healthy thought, the same cloying sweetness of sensation and impression, the same helpless view of the problems of life and death which disgusts or exasperates once its fleeting charm has evaporated. There are beautiful descriptions in 'Ramuntcho'—one expects to find such in Loti's pages; there are suave and passionate passages of love in youth and sad strains such as he has accustomed us to in his former novels; but there is also that same feeling of puerile discouragement and of weak despair in the presence of events, that washed-out emotionality and theatrical yearning after a lost faith, that have marked this author's work and have recommended him so highly to certain temperaments.

Hachette & Co. have just published two additional volumes in their series of monographs of great French writers: 'Malherbe,' by the Duc de Broglie, and 'Beaumarchais,' by M. André Hallays. Two more widely different authors it would be somewhat difficult to select, and the two volumes appear to reflect precisely the character of the two men. The 'Beaumarchais' is interesting and bright from the first page to the last; the volume on 'Malherbe' is almost uniformly heavy and disappointing. The Duc de Broglie has taken great pains to make his work readable and to give as lifelike a portrait of his author as he could, but the formalism of Malherbe has proved too much for him. On the other hand, M. Hallays has given us one of the brightest and truest portraits of Beaumarchais which we possess, and this without exhibiting undue partiality for the subject of his brilliant study. He puts the witty author of the Memoirs, of the "Barber of Seville," and of the "Marriage of Figaro" in his real light, with all his faults as well as all his qualities justly and fairly set forth. His style has much of the vivacity of Beaumarchais himself, and the result is one of the most readable and entertaining of books, in which honest criticism and the sense of responsibility are ever present.

In a second and revised edition of the Rev. J. H. Pettee's 'A Census of Christian Charities in Japan' (Okayama), the author shows that the foreigners and missionaries have established the following institutions: Theological seminaries, 14, with 216 students; 32 boys' schools, with 2,239 pupils; women's training schools, 10, with 238 inmates; 50 girls' schools, with 2,748 pupils; 14 kindergartens, with 526 children; 184 day or night schools for the poor, with 9,241 pupils in attendance; 39 orphan asylums, with 2,686 inmates; 15 homes for the destitute, with 335 pensionaries; and 31 hospitals—a total of 333 benevolent institutions, which benefit 15,448 persons. Ten pages of detailed information cover only the Protestant work, but Roman and Greek Catholic statistics are included in the totals. We also note the publication by a Japanese bookseller (2 chome, Ginza, Tokyo) of 'A Mirror of Christian Names,' giving name and address of over 1,000 native and foreign workers, 754 churches and preaching stations, 208 religious and benevolent native institutions, and of 30 periodicals, all Christian, though of various forms.

The Boston Book Co. began last month a *Bulletin of Bibliography*, which is frankly a private commercial medium for this house and its customers, yet possesses features which librarians at least must prize. For example, Miss Ethelyn D. M. Tucker, of the Amherst College Library, contributes the first instalment of a list of books that originally appeared in periodicals. This information practically doubles a library's resources for the works named—and they are by no means all novels; witness Agassiz's 'Method of Study in Natural History,' Matthew Arnold's 'Study of Celtic Literature,' Bagehot's 'Constitution of Great Britain,' etc. Miss Mary W. Plummer describes anew the Petrarchan and Icelandic collections of Prof. Willard Fiske at Florence. There is also an editorial article on the Dingley duty on books and works of art. The *Bulletin* has no subscription price.

Part i., No. 2, of the *Lower Norfolk County (Va.) Antiquary*, edited by Edward W. James, and for sale by George M. West, Richmond, reproduces the resolution of a hustings court at Norfolk on July 31, 1835, instructing the Mayor to request the Postmaster to withhold delivery to free negroes and other colored persons of the *Human Rights*, the *Emancipator*, "and other incendiary papers published in the Northern States," and alleged to have been addressed to that dangerous element of the Southern population.

—The *Atlantic* for May opens with two articles under a common heading, "The Problems of Rural New England," by Philip Morgan and Alvan F. Sanborn. The first is called "A Remote Village" and the second "A Farming Community"; neither makes it very clear what are the problems referred to, except, perhaps, that Mr. Morgan raises the question whether New England character "has not entered upon a long and gradual course of sure decay." It is a queer community which he describes, possibly (from the very slight indication given of its situation) a New Hampshire village. Most of the touches of description are strong of the soil: "The prevailing tone in Asher Dill's store, and in the village generally, is a humorous one—a tone of irony and of good-natured sarcasm; . . . in fact, to be humorous, and especially to be good at repartee, is the one intellectual ambition of the community." The nearest railroad station is ten miles away; the office in the tavern is the pleasantest social centre in the village, though some people prefer the gathering-place round the stove in Asher Dill's store, where there are more "happenings," as, for instance, when poverty-stricken Jake Herring (Almiry Herring's husband) shuffles up to the counter, and, after buying medicine for his dying wife, finds he has not cash about him "just then" to pay for it, upon which Asher replies without hesitation, "That's all right"—Asher being a good-natured man, and ready, very likely, to furnish the coffin, too—the selectmen, possibly, in the end, finding the money. Nobody has much ambition, or, indeed, any expectation of ever materially bettering his condition; but nobody is so poor or busy that he cannot afford to take a day off for fishing or shooting. The inhabitants are not specially moral (though there is no bar-room in the tavern), and the number of illegitimate births is said to be large—so large that there is a tariff of $400 per child which custom fixes as decently obligatory upon the putative father. Away from the

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village, on a lonely farm, is an establishment for the illegal sale of liquor, the resort of scapegraces and the scene of degrading orgies. There is no stealing, and there is no standard of manners; bathing, for the sake of cleanliness, is rare, and slovenliness in dress the habit of the community. Mr. Sanborn notices the fact, characteristic of all New England village life, that there are apt to be a number of queer characters, who have travelled out into the world, and come back with a history of some kind, which suffices them for experience, and gives a little eccentric relief from the unmodified village type. He does not mention the village drunkard, who in some localities is an important character. Lowell, if we remember right, somewhere records the decease of one, adding, "We don't know how we shall be able to supply his place." We must not forget the marked passion for equality, which has really obliterated all the social traditions of the earlier New England. Prof. Gildersleeve's "My Sixty Days in Greece" reaches its third number, and we may also call attention to Lafcadio Hearn's "Trip to Izumo" as worth reading. His account of the impression produced by the restrained irony of a Japanese war-song is a delicate essay in musico-literary analysis.

—Undergraduate life at Harvard is described in *Scribner's* by Edward S. Martin in an illustrated article. He points out several of the contrasts which exist between the old and new Harvard, *i. e.*, between the University as it was before the introduction of the elective system and as it is now; the main cause of the differences lying in the facts that the college is twice as large as it was twenty years ago, and that the introduction of the elective system has broken up the solidarity of the class, as it used to exist, men being grouped now, not by the proscrustean associations of that time-honored institution, but by those of their chosen studies and tastes and friendships. Not much is said in the article about studies, the writer evidently entertaining a little of the old feeling that if a man studies at college, the less he says about it the better. There is plenty of evidence in the article that the moral atmosphere of undergraduate life is not very different from what it used to be in the remote preëlective days. The spirit of Harvard, we learn, still "makes for veracity, for a high sense of honor, and for good manners"—and it cannot make for better things, though the graduate with gray hairs may hardly be able to restrain a smile as he remembers that he too, in his youth, forgot during most of his college career that it ought to have made also for a zeal for learning. A companion article, without illustrations, on "Harvard College in the Seventies," by Robert Grant, confirms many of the impressions made by Mr. Martin. It has more literary value, and the literary skill with which Mr. Grant manages to give the effect of remoteness in time to what happened twenty-odd years ago is very noticeable. The minatory letter from a sophomore to a freshman ending "Sic semper stultibus" is what would be called in French an historical undergraduate "document."

—The most novel and original illustrated articles in the *Century* are on kite-flying, by J. B. Millet and Hugh D. Wise, U. S. A., and photographing from kites by William A. Eddy. Kite-flying, like everything else, has become scientific, and one may, after gazing at the queer machines which are now often seen floating in mid-air above New York, find solid satisfaction in learning from these pages that the adult kite-flyer is becoming an expert investigator into the internal movements of air currents, a thorough knowledge of which is to-day the basis for the future art of aerial locomotion. The war-tap in the magazines begins to run rather dry. The "Chapter of Secret History," by Gen. Schofield, relating to the withdrawal of the French from Mexico, contains an amusing story of Seward, whose instructions to Gen. Schofield were, "I want you to get your legs under Napoleon's mahogany, and tell him he must get out of Mexico."

—*Harper's* principal illustrated articles are John Corbin's "Two Undescribed Portraits of Shakespeare," which contains matter for both illumination and contention; Poultney Bigelow's seventh instalment of "White Man's Africa," with some naïve African folk-lore; and Dr. Henry Smith Williams's "Geological Progress of the Century." Mr. George W. Smalley writes about "English Country-House Life" as it appears to a visitor, and tells the story of the Duke of Wellington's guest, who consulted another as to "how much he should give the gamekeeper." He was advised to give him nothing at all. "But do you give nothing?" said the first guest. "Oh, I shall give him a five-pound note. But then, I shall be asked here again, and you never will." Mr. Smalley imparts a good deal of information to American visitors, and his aim is evidently to produce the impression that the English country-house is the home of kindness and hospitality; but he in some degree fails—partly, perhaps, because he has in his mind's eye the raw visitor who knows little of any country save his own, and at home has not had a very effective social start. He is much struck by the fact that the visitor need not expect on the part of the host any great effort at "putting himself out"; and this is no doubt true. The host who carved for you, sat with you, "drew you" on your favorite topics, welcomed you to "Liberty Hall," and sped the parting guest by seeing you half-way home, is as extinct as the dodo. The English host nowadays best reflects the new, as he once best reflected the antique, method.

—The rôle of the librarians in this country as critics of literature and arbiters of literary reputation is growingly apparent. 'Poole's Index to Periodical Literature' is of necessity selective, and the selection from each periodical embraced in the Index appertains to the particular librarian or library assistant specially charged with the care of that periodical. In most cases the name of the author is ascertained and appended to the title, and so the aristocracy of current letters is called into being. Writers in this way come to be known for their range of subjects and interests; their weight is suggested by frequency of titles; editors and publishers will naturally apply to them for further work in their lines; the youth who resort in great numbers to the Index for aid in debate, will look up to them as authorities. Not satisfied with this control at once of fame and of research, the associated librarians got up a list of works recommendable for a library of five thousand volumes, and available also for any one building up a private library or for the casual purchaser. They now undertake an annual estimate of the year's literary product in the shape of books, assigned in classes to judges among themselves. Again, of last year's issue, 489 were culled out as "leading" by Mr. Melvil Dewey, the well-known Director of the Public Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York, and "submitted to the librarians of the State and others to obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best fifty books . . . to be added to a village library." The result has just been printed at Albany, and as the 300 books named which fell short are recorded along with the fifty which led off, a pretty generous advertisement is given to a considerable number of authors, both old and new.

—It is obvious that the object of the selection, to suit a village library, militated against pure criticism. Lecky, Froude, Grove, Rae, Hamerton, Mahaffy, Lubbock, Bonney, Sully, Pater, Hugo, Sinckiewicz, Maspero, are well-known foreign authors left "outside the breastworks," while the same fate overtook Marcou ('Life of Agassiz'), McMaster ('With the Fathers'), Francke ('Social Forces in German Literature'), A. L. Lowell ('Governments and Parties in Continental Europe'), Putnam ('Books and their Makers during the Middle Ages'), Mrs. Navarro ('A Few Memories'), Sturgis ('European Architecture'), C. W. Whitney ('On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds'), Hosmer ('Thomas Hutchinson'), Shinn ('Story of the Mine'), Channing and Hart ('Guide to the Study of American History')—to mention but a part of the American works which any village library might rejoice to have, and which are not too expensive to be thought of. Equally significant is it that in fiction the popular idols of the hour—Barrie, Crockett, Kipling, and Watson—crowd out those of yesterday: Besant, Black, Crawford, Howells, James, Phelps-Ward, Wilkins, etc. It is also clear that preference was given to works relating to current political and social topics, as, Armenia, Nicaragua Canal, Transvaal, strikes, to popular science, education, domestic arts, bicycling, etc. For this reason, again, the collection could not embrace the intrinsically best or permanently important; and *the* fifty may be likened to the envied forty of the French Academy in being a company of which it is no discredit not to be a member.

—Vol xxiv., and the last but one, of the present series of B. F. Stevens's 'Facsimiles of Manuscripts relating to America, 1773-1783' (London), does not require, owing to the homogeneity of its contents, so extended a notice as we have usually accorded to preceding issues of this admirable undertaking. Most of the papers herein contained are addressed to Lord Dartmouth, and upon them Mr. Stevens has discoursed helpfully in his preface to the Dartmouth manuscripts recently published in the Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part 10, of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. A letter from Dartmouth to Thomas Cushing—the only one by him in this volume—confirms the opinion that Dartmouth was an "amiable, pious man," and, as a statesman, more honorable than astute. He will be remembered, if remembered at all, as the friend of the Countess of Huntingdon and her thought-of successor, rather than as Secretary of American

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Affairs and Lord of the Privy Seal. Most of the letters are from Richard Oswald, Ambrose Serle, and Joseph Galloway. Serle wrote with accuracy and candor, while Galloway seems to have had a faculty for believing what he wished to believe, and, though zealous, must often have been misleading in his copious information. Mr. Stevens has pointed out elsewhere that the person to whom was written the unaddressed letter by Thomas Jefferson, dated August 25, 1775 (No. 2038), was John Randolph. The first document (No. 2024) is the famous "Little Red Book," or "Account of Money issued for His Majesty's Secret and Special Service," from 1769 to 1782. Here we may learn that more than £360,000 was paid out from 1775 to 1783 to "American Officers and Others who have suffered on Account of their Attachment to his Majesty's Government," the "others" possessing the main interest for us. To this American fund it was good policy to subscribe on the part of those who wished the King's favor. Few documents in the whole collection have so vital an interest as this "Little Red Book"; but how happens it that this and other documents of a public nature remain in private hands and not among the Archives of Great Britain?

## THE STORY OF THE BALKANS.

*The Story of the Balkans:* Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. By William Miller. [Story of the Nations Series.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1896.

When the forces of Sultan Orkhan first obtained a foothold on the European side of the Dardanelles, in the middle of the fourteenth century, Servia was at the zenith of her power under her able Czar, Stephen Dushan. He was master of Bosnia, Albania, and Thessaly, and aspired to the dominion of the Balkan peninsula. Seven centuries had elapsed since the warlike Serbs had settled in the region of the Save. The Bulgarians had been established for about an equal period in the Balkan country. They had early become amalgamated with the Slavs, whom they had subdued, and had laid aside their Turanian speech for a Slavic tongue. Conquered by the Greeks of Constantinople early in the eleventh century, they had emancipated themselves before the close of the twelfth and founded a new kingdom. Beyond the Danube, in the region which had been the prey of the Petchenegs and Kumans, two Romanic principalities had recently arisen, Wallachia and Moldavia. Greece was partitioned among petty Latin Powers, and the Empire of Constantinople had been reduced to less than what the Turks possess of the Balkan Peninsula at the present day. The untimely death of Stephen Dushan paved the way to Ottoman invasion. Adrianople fell in 1361 and became the capital of the Sultans. The victory of Amurath at Kossovo in 1389 crushed the power of Servia, and revealed the nature of the foe with which southeastern Europe had henceforth to cope. Bulgaria was speedily conquered by Bajazet, and the prince of Wallachia became his vassal. The fall of Constantinople was followed by the incorporation of Servia, Bosnia, and Greece with the Ottoman Empire. Albania, after holding out desperately under Scanderbeg, succumbed after the death of that hero. Moldavia, at first successful in her resistance, was soon forced to acknowledge the overlordship of the Sultan. Only Montenegro, the little fragment that was left from the wreck of the Servian kingdom, could not be effectually subdued in her mountain fastnesses. Hungarian heroism availed to check the onward tide only as long as John Hunyadi and Matthias Corvinus lived. The victory of Solyman at Mohács in 1526 broke up the Magyar realm, and the crescent was planted on the walls of Buda.

After the disaster at Lepanto in 1571, the power of Turkey steadily declined, but for more than a century she retained firm hold of her conquests, to which in 1669 she still was able to add the island of Crete. With the defeat before Vienna in 1683 began the dissolution of the Turkish realm. Austria, Poland, Venice, and Russia undertook to batter down the mighty edifice reared by the Mohammeds and Solymans. In 1791 Austria closed her accounts with the Porte and left to Russia the rôle of dismemberer of the Ottoman Empire. The rising of the Serbs under Kara George in 1804 inaugurated a new phase in the process of dissolution.

In the volume before us, Mr. Miller presents the history of three peoples on whom the Turkish yoke formerly rested, and of a fourth whose career has been that of a tiny state successfully struggling through long ages to keep itself above the tide which engulfed its more powerful neighbors. The annals of these four peoples may truly be said to be inscribed in blood. We think it a pity that Mr. Miller did not see fit to round off his task by the addition of a chapter or two on Albania and Bosnia; but, as it stands, the work is a most valuable accession to the "Story of the Nations," and fills a broad gap in English historical literature. It is about equally divided between the four countries whose history is told. The author carries us back to the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and traces in skilful outlines the revolutions which have resulted in the modern mosaic of the Balkan Peninsula. With regard to the origin of that newest of European nations, the Rumans, or Wallachs, Mr. Miller is not willing to accept the theory, advanced in recent times, according to which Dacia was altogether deromanized by the successive occupations of barbarous peoples, the Romanic element being subsequently restored by the influx of a rustic folk who had been dwelling south of the Danube and had preserved a corrupt Latin speech. The emergence of this great Romanic island on the ethnographic map of Europe remains a most interesting riddle. The beginnings of the Ruman principalities in the thirteenth century are shadowy enough, and yet as early as 1475 we find Stephen the Great of Moldavia bidding defiance to the conqueror of Constantinople. The Rumans, who are a prolific race of peasants, at present number nine or ten millions, of whom only about one-half dwell within the limits of Rumania, the bulk of the remainder inhabiting Transylvania, Bukowina, and Bessarabia.

A peculiar feature of Ottoman domination has been the small extent to which the conquerors settled in the countries which they subdued. The Turk, true to his Asiatic origin, has evinced little desire to stray far from the sight of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. A century and a half of Ottoman sway in Hungary hardly left a vestige behind it, and the Sultan permitted his Ruman vassals to close their gates against his Mohammedan subjects. The Turkish conquest of the Balkan Peninsula nowhere meant the uprooting of the conquered inhabitants from the soil. Nor was forcible conversion to Islam part of the policy of oppression practised. Numbers of Bulgarians and Bosniaks, however, were induced by the prospect of bettering their condition to embrace Mohammedanism, and the bulk of the Albanians became Moslems. Mr. Miller deals with Turkish misrule, the misrule which has especially marked the decline of Ottoman power, in no stinted terms of denunciation. A brilliant exception among provincial governors was Midhat Pasha, whose administration of Bulgaria from 1864 to 1867 is awarded an eloquent eulogy. Russia does not receive very gentle treatment at the impartial hands of our author, who vividly portrays the insidious and grasping part she has played in connection with the Bulgaria which she has freed. He expresses unbounded admiration for the heroic qualities of Alexander of Battenberg, "one of the most romantic figures in the history of our time," but admits that he was "lamentably deficient in the arts of a statesman." Of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, with whom Mr. Miller would appear to be on terms of personal friendship, and whose portrait is the frontispiece to the volume, he says: "Whoever would see benevolent despotism in full working order had better go to Montenegro."

"It has truly been said," continues Mr. Miller, "that the Montenegrin is the exact opposite of the Bulgarian. Put both in a drawing-room, and the Montenegrin, who has never bowed his neck to a foreign master, will look and behave like a gentleman, while the Bulgarian, but lately set free from the Turkish bondage, will look and behave like a boor. But put the two upon a waste plot of ground, and the Bulgarian will convert it into a garden of roses, while the Montenegrin will look on."

The disruption of the Turkish realm in Europe has not brought Russia closer to Constantinople than she was at the beginning of the century. Her frontiers are still where they were in 1812, when her boundaries were advanced to the River Pruth. Nor has she obtained a hold on the affections of the peoples who owe their liberation more or less to her efforts. She alienated the Rumanians, whose gallantry before Plevna deserved a better reward, by forcing them to an exchange of territory which was galling to their national pride. Bulgaria, after the infamous treatment which she received at the hands of her Muscovite guardian, has barely been won over to a state of cold allegiance. The Greeks have every reason to dread Russia as a barrier to the realization of their dream of a new Byzantine Empire. But when the time for action arrives, Russia will have means at her command wherewith to attach the states of Greek Christendom, Greece perhaps excepted, to her banner. It is only at the hands of Russia that Rumania can hope to receive the investiture of that extensive domain, peopled mainly by Wallachs, which constitutes the southeastern part of Austria-Hungary. To the Servians Russia can hold forth the vision of a greater Servia, to embrace Bosnia and Croatia-Slavonia, as the price of her coöperation in a grand onslaught upon the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. She can bribe the Bulgarians by offering to revive the greater Bulgaria of San Stefano. Montenegro is bound to her by the strongest ties of gratitude. Austria-

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Hungary is not in a position to bid against Russia. She may hand Bosnia over to Servia, to which that region naturally belongs, but this is much less than Russia can offer, and a greater Servia on her borders is a menace to Hungary, whose Croat subjects, of the same blood as the Serbs, would fret still more than they have done in the past under Magyar domination. To Rumania Austria can offer nothing unless it be the evanescent prospect of recovering Bessarabia in the event of the repetition of Russia's discomfiture in the Crimean war. With regard to Bulgaria, she could perhaps hold forth inducements equal to Russia's in order to gain her over, and a stronger Bulgaria would in fact be a support to the Hapsburg throne, involving as it would a weaker Servia by reason of the enmity between Serbs and Bulgarians. Not one of the Balkan countries is naturally drawn towards Austria; to Russia they are all bound by the ties of a common church. But it is Russian Panslavism, and not the danger of Hapsburg aggression, that rests as a cloud upon the future of the Balkan region.

The recent history of the Balkan Peninsula is presented by Mr. Miller in a very spirited and effective manner. He confines himself strictly to narrative, and refrains from discussing the present situation with reference to the possibilities of the near future. In his preface he emphasizes the benefits that would result from a Balkan confederation as a safeguard of peace. In dealing with mediæval history the author occasionally shows a pardonable lack of close familiarity with the shifting scenes on the margin of his panorama. Thus, considerably more is known of the Patzinakitai (Petchenegs) than the reader would infer from the statement on page 31, this Turanian people figuring rather conspicuously in early Russian annals. Mr. Miller's style is animated and vigorous throughout, but now and then lapses into a somewhat journalistic vein. The defective orthography of foreign names is a decided blemish on these attractive pages. We find, for example, Marica, Tirgovischtea, Mirtschea, Kesckho, Garashanine, and other unpardonable spellings, in many cases representing German transliteration. On the map of the Balkan States such memorable battlefields as the Shipka Pass and Slivnitza should not be conspicuous by their absence. The illustrations are neither numerous nor striking, and the small maps inserted in the text are decidedly poor.

## INSTINCT.

*Habit and Instinct.* By C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S. London and New York: Edward Arnold. 1896. Pp. 351.

*Die Spiele der Thiere.* Von Karl Groos. Jena: Fischer. 1896. Pp. xvi, 359.

PROF. MORGAN'S 'Habit and Instinct' adds another to his series of works, now three in number, dealing with comparative psychology. The reader is impressed anew with the prime quality which he has learned to expect in this author's writing: great lucidity, secured at once by a simple style, long reflection, and a certain persistence in making his point tell. Combined with this is a balance and caution which invites the reader's confidence, and leaves the impression that the writer, even in the theoretical parts of his subject, can always be trusted. At the same time we find that the work goes over many of the same topics as the earlier books, repeats some of the same instances, even repeats itself more than is necessary, and, while the net gain is great—the book is one of the most important in the recent literature of the problem of instinct—yet both the observations and the discussions could have been put into much less space at half the price. The volume will tend in some degree to supersede the one on 'Animal Life and Intelligence,' since the author has now reached points of view on the most important subjects, such as the relation of instinct and intelligence, the inheritance of acquired characters, imitation, etc., which render it impossible for workers to quote the earlier work as representing Prof. Morgan's entire views.

As to the essential teachings of the present book, we have space to give only their most important bearings in connection with recent discussion. Among recent publications on this side of the water Prof. Morgan makes use of the observations of Prof. Wesley Mills of Montreal on the instincts and habits of young animals, and the experiments and conclusions of Prof. Mark Baldwin of Princeton reported in his work on 'Mental Development in the Child.' It will be remembered that Prof. Morgan, in a course of Lowell lectures in Boston last year, dwelt on the results of detailed experiments carried out by him with young birds, artificially hatched and reared under constant observation. The early chapters in 'Habit and Instinct' contain these experiments carried still further. The substantial result is in agreement with those of Mills, and goes to show that many of the actions of young fowl which have been considered quite instinctive—as the experiments of Spalding and others seemed to show—are really a mixture of congenital tendency and acquired habit. Some of these activities are of vital importance, such as drinking, fleeing from constant enemies (as the hawk), appreciating and acting upon exact spacial relationships, etc. Such results, found also in the examination of trustworthy reports of animals, as those of Hudson in the 'Naturalist in La Plata,' lead Prof. Morgan to his most important conclusions. Briefly stated, they are somewhat like this:

First, this imperfection of instinct, even in things vital to the organism, emphasizes the intelligent and imitative learning processes of young animals. These learning processes keep them alive by supplementing their congenital activities and structural capacities. This conclusion gives new importance to the psychological side. Second, the further question arises as to the sort of things which young animals learn and how they come to learn them. Upon this, again, observations throw light. The fact appears that there are certain relatively constant functions and activities handed down from generation to generation in animal families and communities, as has been theoretically insisted on by Wallace, and recently confirmed by the observations of Hudson, under the term "tradition," and Baldwin, who calls the individual's learning of tradition "social heredity." And, third, the question of the method of organic evolution has some light shed upon it, in Prof. Morgan's opinion, by the relation between these learning processes of the animals and natural selection. Prof. Morgan here develops (chap. xiv.) a suggestion which has also been put forth, as Morgan points out, by Prof. Baldwin, and independently reached by Prof. H. F. Osborn of Columbia University, namely, that by learning intelligently and imitatively to do things which are essential, certain animals are screened from the operation of natural selection, and so hand on their capacities to future generations, while the race accumulates further congenital variations in the same directions (what Morgan calls "coincident variations"). Thus evolution takes the direction marked out in the first instance by the individual's learning. All these writers agree that this suggestion neutralizes in great measure the current arguments for the inheritance of acquired characters, since if evolution is directed in any case in the channels of the acquired characters in the way suggested, it becomes unnecessary to suppose, in the absence of evidence in favor of it, that the same characters are also directly inherited. It may be noted that among others Mr. A. R. Wallace, in a recent review of this book in the journal *Natural Science*, welcomes this suggestion.

Possibly our readers will be most interested in certain positions regarding "Human Evolution" which Prof. Morgan reaches (in chap. xv.) on the basis of the observations and conclusions already briefly set forth. He seems well justified in drawing them in view of the foundation laid in his other chapters. His main contention is that, even in the animal world, the method of learning by the individual—*i. e.*, imitation, association, profiting by experiences of pleasure and pain—is essentially different, and the progress which is secured through it is essentially different, from natural selection and the progress secured through it. In the former, consciousness becomes "efficient," at least in a sense. It is not clear to us just how much this means from a philosophical point of view—this "efficiency" of consciousness, in the mind of Prof. Morgan; but it is yet clear that in the case of man, where social heredity comes to replace physical heredity as the means of handing on the mass of tradition and race acquisition, consciousness, whatever it is able to do, has the field largely to itself. In human evolution, therefore, we are not under the law of natural selection alone, operating upon fortuitous variations. We are rather under the law of conscious selection accumulating and progressing through social and intelligent handing down. Natural selection weeds out the worst on a large scale; conscious selection picks out the best individuals, the best actions, arrangements, beliefs, etc. This is the way the author and some of those whom he quotes would reconstruct the relation of biology to social evolution; and the position seems to be fruitful enough.

Readers at all versed in recent biological discussion may remember the sort of fatalistic results which the new neo-Darwinian theories of human evolution were supposed to bring. If the discipline and the dissipation of parents have little or no effect upon their children, we are asked, where is the place of social reform and the motive to individual training? The answer to this comes through the line of teachings brought together in this book. The individual is not born with a physical heritage made better or worse by his father, but into a social heritage which takes its character from the set of conditions which the father also lived in and contributed to. We all make these conditions better or worse, and we

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all profit by them for better or for worse, in a new and truer sense. The individual is redeemed from the capricious and accidental effects of single lives lived for good or ill, but he inherits socially the larger influences which make the social environment what it is, and which represent a continuous social movement.

We cannot dwell upon the special question which Prof. Morgan discusses with his usual clearness and force—such as the relation of instinct to acquired habit, the function of sexual selection, the details of the specific habits of mammals and birds. These discussions may, however, be brought to the attention of both biologists and psychologists. In conclusion, we may notice emphatically the contrast between this book and the work of those recent writers who deal with the same large questions of heredity, degeneracy, race-progress, etc., having only scented biology from afar and having learned their anthropology from Lombroso and Nordau.

Groos's 'Die Spiele der Thiere' goes well with the work just spoken of. The author sets himself to examine the plays of animals, collecting all the facts hitherto reported, and interpreting them in a general theory of play, and its function in the economy of animal and mental life. He reaches an instinct theory of play as against its traditional opposite—the "surplus energy" theory held for so long by Mr. Spencer and his followers. Herr Groos shows himself a competent critic, and, moreover, an able constructive thinker. He finds that the plays of animals are a necessary preparation for their strenuous life. Play exercises their capacities of both mind and body, while they are immature and when failure does not bring fatal consequences, and so gives the practice and aids the development which are essential for adult life. On this basis the literature of animal life is ransacked; cases of play and pseudo-play are brought together, all with a very high fertility of resource and ability of interpretation.

Prof. Groos also signalizes, as Prof. Morgan does, the learning processes of young animals, and the imperfection of instincts. He likewise lays great stress on imitation, finding that imitation acts to enable the animal to dispense with fixed complete instincts, and so allows a species to acquire the generalized ways of action in which intelligence predominates. His foundation as regards heredity is similar, also, in that he discards use-inheritance utterly, thinking that play both results from and carries on the operation of natural selection, which is sufficient. He does not take over his conclusions into human life, however, reserving all that for another volume, to be called 'Die Spiele der Menschen,' which will be expected with interest.

Prof. Groos, finally, makes interesting applications of his theory of the psychology of play to æsthetics. The essence of play-consciousness in animals is a sense of self-illusion or of conscious *Schein*. This is also the root of conscious æsthetic experience, as he says in agreement with Hartmann. So, in the animal plays we have the lower stages of æsthetic consciousness present. Interesting cases are found in the male's show of bright color to the female bird, and in the charm which the male fowl exercises through his evolutions in the presence of his mate, etc. We cannot follow this in detail, but the reader will find it only one of the many suggestive and fruitful positions taken up by the author in a book which should be read by all who are interested in the larger problems of the evolution of instinct.

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*History and Criticism.* By H. Schütz Wilson. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1896.

ONE'S first impression on opening these essays is that Mr. Wilson's taste is in part gruesome, in part bizarre. When the Conciergerie and Bianca Capello are followed up by "Wallenstein" and the second part of "Faust," one begins to shake off sloth and to prepare for an exciting time. If circumstantial detail, together with an unlimited supply of strong adjectives, can make the reader "creep," he will not be disappointed. Bulwer Lytton's 'House and the Brain' palls beside the gore which is shed more freely than ink in these pages.

Mr. Wilson writes history and criticism from the standpoint of the *Quarterly Review*, to which we gather from a prefatory note, he is a contributor. The 'Annual Register' for 1793-94 discusses the events of the Terror with the same animus, though with a less copious vocabulary. We can best show how earnest our author is by quoting a few of his phrases. Of Robespierre: "We admit a feeling of exultation as we stood in the dreary little cell in which the inhuman and incarnadined fiend was left to face the prospect of that horrid death which he had inflicted on so many thousands." Of the Queen: "After she had been dethroned, Marie Antoinette became most truly queenly. . . . She was thirty-eight when she was done to death. . . . She had been sublimed and rapt to truest heroism." Of her trial: "Only two painters are good enough for such a theme and such a picture, and they are Millais or the imagination." Of Égalité: "That purple pustule on the cheek of royalty." Marie Antoinette is troubled by "haggard dreads," just as Bianca Capello a little later on is troubled by "a haggard horror." In short, Mr. Wilson seeks to adapt his language to the occasion. When he is dealing with Danton, Robespierre, and Marat he has no trouble in making "the punishment fit the crime."

While his essay on the Conciergerie is occupied with a specific recital of ghastly deeds, the comparison of Carlyle and Taine gives our author an opportunity to arraign the Revolution on more general grounds. Taine's contempt for the chief personages of the National Convention is heartily reëchoed, and Carlyle is scored for neglecting to denounce the atrocities with vehemence. Mr. Wilson evidently admires the Scotchman's "great warm heart," but will not stay his pen on that account. Some mitigation of the offence is found in comparative ignorance, and some in preconceived theories; still, Carlyle's "passionate picturesqueness, his graphic grip, and his most fervent emphasis" are found wanting when brought to the touchstone of the "truest philosophy." To "the vivid and masterly picture painted by M. Taine . . . of that inhuman Revolution" the palm is awarded. We shall be at no pains to exalt Carlyle or to decry Taine, and we would praise Mr. Wilson for his careful examination of their books. At the same time, we think that in making strictures on Carlyle he has overlooked one of the gravest artistic charges that can be brought against him. He obtrudes himself between the reader and the subject in a gratuitous way. The French Revolution is a movement so colossal, so titanic, that one does not wish to see even a Chelsea philosopher in the foreground. The future historian (for Taine, with all his learning, stops short of exhausting the subject) will do well to keep himself sedulously in the background, and to create the impression that destiny is marshalling events. How can any one man's symmetrical theories pretend to estimate and account for the proportions of good and evil involved? Here, too, as in the case of pure criticism, it is one's business to "keep out of the way and let humanity decide." We certainly cannot allow that Mr. Wilson has got to the root of the matter when he sums up in the following strain:

> "The great distinguishing feature of the Revolution is that it plucked the muzzle from all restraint; that it enfranchised all vanity and vice; that it would, but for that revulsion of outraged humanity which sickened at last of the sorry spectacle of rivers of innocent blood, have ruined France. The latest and ripest fruit of the French Revolution is, perhaps, the godless anarchist and bomb-thrower of the distracted hour in which I now write."

We are somewhat amused to note that though Mr. Wilson is unwilling to admit local conditions in extenuation of Danton's share in the September massacres, he is ready to view Bianca Capello in the light of the late Renascence. "Bianca was a product and a portent of her land, her Church, her day; and we must judge her always with reference to the Italy of the 16th century. It became a question whether Ferdinando should kill Bianca, or Bianca kill Ferdinando." If one takes up with the "product" theory, he should nail his colors to the mast and be consistent throughout. A graver complaint is that Mr. Wilson accepts without question the tittle-tattle of Florence about Cosimo I. and his sons. We should gather from his statements that Garzia beyond doubt murdered his brother Giovanni. "The slayer of his brother went to his father to plead for pardon, but Cosimo, in the very presence of the youth's mother, Eleonora di Toledo, stabbed Don Garzia to death; and the Duchess, the miserable witness of this second crime, died of grief." The fact is that this whole story is probably a piece of moonshine. Symonds, no lenient critic of the age, repudiates it unhesitatingly: "There is little doubt that all three deaths were natural; and Cellini's interrupted account of the occurrences very materially confirms this view." It is only fair to the public that an author should indicate in such disputed cases the nature of his sources. Mr. Wilson's antithetical conclusion will not save him from censure if he despises the essentials of sound historical writing: "Fair and yet foul, lovely and yet repellent, is the picture which we ultimately paint in our imaginations of the beautiful and winning, if tempted and wicked, Bianca Capello."

Besides the essays already mentioned, this volume includes articles on Calderon and Goethe, and on Goethe and Carlyle. We have several little items against the printer—for instance, "Courthon" for Couthon. "Marsiellaise" for Marseillaise, and "Merlin, De Thionville." "Goethe and Garlyle" is a headline which is sure to catch the eye of every one except the proof-reader. When Mr. Wilson calls Mme. Roland the Egeria

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of the Girondins, should he not put the phrase in quotation marks? He places the number of the September executioners at 300; the official number is 173. A worse slip is the naïve acceptance of Lamartine's story of the Girondists' "Last Supper." In short, this book bears evidence of some reading and of some literary aptitude, marred by turgid language, absence of the sifting process, and a slight lack of balance. Its component essays were in their day good average magazine articles. When arranged in book form under the title 'History and Criticism,' they show off to less advantage. Had Mr. Wilson selected a modest caption, he would not have appeared so distinctly over-parted.

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*The Mount:* Narrative of a Visit to the Site of a Gaulish City on Mont Beuvray, with a Description of the Neighboring City of Autun. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1897.

THREE-QUARTERS of this little book is devoted to an interesting mountain called Mont Beuvray, or Le Beuvray, which is a few miles west of Autun. This mountain rises twenty-five hundred feet above the sea and more than two thousand feet above the plain of Autun, and yet, upon the summit and the sloping sides near the top, there exist the remains of a fortified town four miles or more in circuit, and well filled with the vestiges of small hut-like dwellings of pre-Roman Gauls. For twenty-five years explorations have been carried on, slowly and systematically, under the direction of an antiquarian whose name is given in full in Joanne's Guide and Napoleon's 'History of Cæsar.' This gentleman, Mr. Bulliot, is the hero of Mr. Hamerton's tale, in which he appears as The Antiquary, though his name is mentioned when the story is half told. The account of the dwellings, half-subterranean and with but little provision for light and air, and of the work-shops in which were wrought the admired Gaulish enamelling and bronze work, of which specimens begun, half completed and wholly completed were found, is interesting, though much too slight and too brief. The general character of the great ramparts is also well explained—their vast size, their position, now lost among the trees which have grown upon their sloping sides, but cannot grow where a hard road forms the uppermost surface, and their condition of grassy slopes where the forest is not. A very curious error, however, marks the detailed description. The recognized manner of construction of the Gaulish walls is well known from Cæsar's 'Commentaries' (Book VII. of the Gallic War, chap. xxiii.). This description has been entirely confirmed by the diggings at Mont Beuvray, at Bourges, and elsewhere. A book not more uncommon than Napoleon's 'Julius Cæsar' gives a quite accurate plate of the system in connection with the defences of Avaricum. Mr. Hamerton, referring to these authorities, has yet misunderstood completely how the timbers were placed. He thinks there was an extensive system of vertical posts, and a glance at the plate in Napoleon's book shows how he made the error: he simply took the ground plan for an elevation, and supposed the construction to be that of a scaffolding of uprights and horizontals.

This town on Mont Beuvray was probably the Bibracte which Cæsar calls much the largest and richest *oppidum* of the Ædui. The neighboring city of Autun, which is known to have been the Roman Augustodunum, is thought by many to have been Bibracte; but we quite agree with Mr. Bulliot and his imperial patron and pupil, and with his more recent pupil, Hamerton, in finding Bibracte in the newly discovered hill fortress. The mountain is a fascinating place, covered in part with a noble forest, and having detached chestnut trees of great beauty near the top. A score of splendid springs of pure water are found on it. It is ascended by many ancient Gaulish roads, and near one of these, and close to the summit, Mr. Bulliot has his mountain encampment, where Mr. Hamerton often visited him. The natural beauties of the mountain, the superb views from the summit, and the romantic beauty of the site itself, are all delightfully treated.

The second part of the book, only sixty pages long, is devoted to a description of the ancient city of Autun, its churches and more ancient remains, as well as its present appearance. There are few cities so rich in architectural antiquities, and these few pages, small and in large print, afford but little opportunity for analysis or even description. The essay is, however, most attractive, and capable of serving as a partial introduction to the study of the artistic side of architecture.

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*The Physiocrats:* Six Lectures on the French *Economistes* of the 18th Century. By Henry Higgs. Macmillan Co. 1897. Pp. x. 158.

THE development of economic thought has suffered much from the faulty exposition of important principles. Ricardo has received his commonest interpretation in the dicta of McCulloch; Malthus has found his largest clientèle through the pages of J. S. Mill, and Quesnay has been most often refuted by readers of 'The Wealth of Nations.' In the last ten years, partial correction has come in the extraordinary growth of interest in and study of the history of economic theories and systems. Thus, a striking phase of current economic discussion is the so-called "rehabilitation of Ricardo." Dr. Bonar has placed within reach a masterly interpretation of Malthusianism, and the careful investigations of a group of distinguished European scholars have made clear the real significance of the doctrines of the French economists of the eighteenth century.

The brilliant studies of Oncken and Bauer, of Schelle and Hasbach, in the field last indicated—the doctrines of the physiocratic writers—have brought into prominence the surprising and discreditable absence of any English treatment of this important chapter of economic theory. With a general recognition of strong physiocratic influence upon the beginnings of the science, with the original texts inaccessible to the ordinary student, and with the most superficial treatment in the stock manuals, this long-continued neglect is extraordinary.

Reasonable assurance that an adequate study in English of the Physiocrats is within sight comes in the attractive little volume given us by Mr. Henry Higgs, well known in economic circles as the scholarly editor of Cantillon's *Essai* and as Secretary of the British Economic Association and joint editor of the *Economic Journal*. It contains six lectures delivered before the recently established London School of Economics, in May and June of last year, supplemented by adequate notes and a useful list of authorities. The book is avowedly a mere introductory study, and conforms in method of treatment to the elementary purpose for which it was designed; but the most exacting reader turns the last page with the comforting sense of prospective release, in this particular field, from "the tyranny of unread books," and with the no less absolute conviction that lack of occasion and not of capacity has prevented Mr. Higgs from giving in the present connection a definitive exposition of physiocratic thought and influence.

The genesis of the physiocratic school can be traced with some precision. The wretched economic condition of France under the *ancien régime* evoked the criticism in succession of Boisguillebert, Vauban, Melon, and the fuller exposition of Cantillon. Mirabeau's 'L'Ami des Hommes,' essentially a commentary upon Cantillon's *Essai*, fell into the hands of Quesnay, then Madame de Pompadour's physician at the French court, and led to a meeting of the two men. From this interview in July, 1757, Mr. Higgs dates the school of the Physiocrats.

The growth of the school, the important principles of physiocratic philosophy, and the personality of its chief exponents—Quesnay, Mirabeau, Dupont de Nemours, and Mercier de la Rivière—are characterized in bold, clear outline. John Stuart Mill described the Ricardian theory of rent as the *pons asinorum* of economic science; but a longer retrospect must surely award the distinction to Quesnay's 'Tableau Économique.' Few students who have grappled with the elusive "zig-zag" have failed to derive keen satisfaction from the statement recorded by Francis Horner, himself in despairing pursuit of the clue, as made by Lauderdale, "that he had repeatedly left the study of the 'Tableau Économique' cursing himself for a blockhead." Mr. Higgs's interpretation (pp. 38-39) is simple and intelligible, and divests the chart of its terrors, even to the veriest tyro.

Symmetry in treatment is gained by the consideration in successive chapters of the activities, the opponents, and the influences of the Physiocrats. Here the scholarship, industry, and skill of the author leave little to be desired. Inclusion of Turgot's 'Réflexions' in chapter iv. ('Activities'), rather than in iii. ('Doctrines'), seems an unwise cession of essence to form. Adam Smith is surely to be classed as opposed to as well as influenced by physiocratic thought, and some consideration is demanded of the influence of the school upon American publicists, notably upon Franklin and Jefferson, and upon American political thought, manifest even in the framing of the Constitution.

Mr. Higgs has realized a want in economic literature, felt long and painfully. If he has not entirely filled it, he has given the amplest assurance of his fitness to do so.

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*The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers*, 1606-1623 A.D.; as Told by Themselves, their Friends, and their Enemies. Edited from the Original Texts, by Edward Arber, F.S.A. London: Ward & Downey; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897. Pp. x, 634.

PROF. ARBER is so well known by reason of his republication of tracts by Knox and Udall, and other rare pieces of the Tudor

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and Stuart periods; by his 'Introductory Sketch of the Martin Marprelate Controversy'; by his 'English Garner'; and especially by his 'Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London,' that it was with decided prepossessions in its favor that we took up the volume under consideration. Nor has this expectation been disappointed. We can, indeed, assent only in a modified degree to the author's assertion that "the Pilgrim Story must, after the appearance of this Volume, assume a somewhat different aspect from that which it has hitherto had." The discovery which seems most to have surprised Prof. Arber, namely, that the Pilgrim church felt an increasing affection for the "Church of their fathers—the persecuting Bishops apart," is certainly not novel to American students of the writings of Robinson; on the other hand, Prof. Arber, probably with much justice, attaches greater weight than have American investigators heretofore to the charges of moral rottenness brought by White and Lawne against the character of several of the leaders of the London-Amsterdam church, to escape from contact with which organization the Pilgrims transferred themselves from Amsterdam to Leyden. But though little really essential to the main outline of the Pilgrim story seems to us to be altered by Prof. Arber's volume, he has brought to light a good many facts of much interest, and his treatment of this well-worked theme throughout is fresh and suggestive. It deserves the author's description as "in one sense . . . a resetting of old material; in another, the production of new facts."

The volume under review, as its title implies, is essentially made up of extracts, drawn necessarily in the main from familiar sources; but Prof. Arber has evidently gleaned the less accessible literature of the Pilgrim movement with equal painstaking, while his own comments are constantly interspersed and give flavor, and largely value, to the work. In opposition to the opinion that has widely obtained by reason of Nathaniel Morton's designation of the year 1602 as the date of the formation of the Pilgrim Church, Prof. Arber holds that the congregations of Scrooby and of Gainsborough originated about 1606, and that each was largely independent of the other. He demonstrates that John Smyth, through whose activity the Gainsborough congregation was organized, was still a minister of the Church of England, being a "lecturer" at Lincoln, as late as March, 1605; and could not, therefore, have reached the full Separatist position, to which he came after nine months of struggle, till after that date. Moreover, the author identifies this erratic Separatist leader with the John Smith who graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1593; instead of finding in him, as the late Dr. Henry M. Dexter did, the like-named recipient of a similar degree in 1579. It is rather to Clyfton and Brewster that Prof. Arber traces the beginnings of the Pilgrim Church; both men laboring, though in different ways, within the Establishment for years before openly separating from it, and having John Robinson as their associate from about 1604. The author thus epitomizes his conclusions:

"So, going back to the ultimate facts, we say that the Pilgrim Movement originated in the Rectory and Church of Babworth, in Nottinghamshire; and that it was mainly a Nottinghamshire Movement. The West Riding of Yorkshire was not in it; except as Austerfield was the home of Governor W. Bradford: but he, during the period now under review, was merely a child growing to youthhood. Lincolnshire, through the Congregation at Gainsborough, temporarily furthered the Movement during the years 1606-1608; but this was merely an accidental help, occasioned by the coming to that town of the Rev. John Smyth. In the main, Nottinghamshire men founded the Pilgrim Church."

Contrary to the usually received opinion, moreover, Prof. Arber gives strong reasons for believing that Smyth and his Gainsborough congregation, instead of emigrating to Amsterdam in 1606, did not greatly, if at all, precede the Scrooby emigration thither. As late as November, 1607, Smyth and his flock seem still to have been at Gainsborough. The time limits within which the Pilgrim exodus Hollandward must fall, the author places at October, 1607, and August, 1608.

But probably the portion of Prof. Arber's volume to which the reader already somewhat familiar with the Pilgrim story will most readily turn, is his account of the activities of what he aptly calls the "Pilgrim press" at Leyden, and of the troubles which its publication, for circulation in England, of books unlicensed in that kingdom brought to the "sleeping partner" in the enterprise, Thomas Brewer, and would have brought to the "working partner," Elder William Brewster, had he not succeeded in hiding from the officials and employees of the English Government. "For more than a year before he left Delfshaven," Brewster "was a hunted man"; and the letters exchanged between Sir Dudley Carleton, English Ambassador to Holland, and Sir Robert Naunton, the English Secretary of State, which the author reprints to the number of twenty-nine, show how eagerly this pursuit was followed. Prof. Arber is able to present a list of fifteen volumes, most of them such as could not have been printed in England, which may justly be regarded as the product of this press between October, 1616, and June, 1619.

Characteristic of the author's suggestive comments is his observation regarding Bradford's statement that the *Speedwell* was "bought and fitted in Holland":

"Now it was those members of the Leyden Church who were responsible for this *fitting* of the *Speedwell*, that were the proximate causes of most of the troubles on the voyage out, and of many of the deaths at Plymouth in New England, in the course of the following Spring. For they *overmasted* the vessel, and, by so doing, strained her hull while sailing. Then that cunning rascal, Captain Reynolds, finding this out, all that he had to do was to clap on all possible sail, and so to make the hull, as Robert Cushman tells us it was, '[as] leaky as a sieve.' For this fatuous and supreme error of judgment in business matters, and all that came of it, the Leyden Church *alone* were responsible. No one in England had anything to do with it."

A valuable and novel document presented by the author is the statement of claims growing out of the robbery by the French of the *Fortune*, in January, 1622, on her return voyage from Plymouth, and of the loss thereby, among other things of value, of a "letter written by [William Bradford] the Governor of our Colony in New England, containing a general relation of all matters there." The author intimates that a second volume, tracing the fortunes of the Pilgrims in a similar manner to 1628 or 1630, is projected. We trust that he may be able to carry out his purpose.

*Municipal Problems.* By Frank J. Goodnow. New York: Published for the Columbia University Press by the Macmillan Co. 1897.

THIS book gives evidence of much thought as well as scholarship, and it deserves the attention of those interested in the government of our cities. Prof. Goodnow has already pointed out some of the most objectionable features of the systems prevalent in this country, and he here restates his position more at length, and with some constructive suggestions. His fundamental objection to the American method of municipal government is that it results in the city's being governed by the State Legislature. The bad results of this arrangement are so notorious in the case of New York city as to need only an allusion. In Prof. Goodnow's opinion they are bad everywhere. For in his view—and his book is but a development of this view—a city ought to legislate for itself. The taxing power and the power of appropriating money are legislative in character. There should be deliberation and publicity in determining how money should be raised and how it should be spent, thus giving public opinion a chance to make itself felt. Hence he disapproves of the policy of suppressing city councils and putting their powers in the hands of the Mayor. He urges, with much force, that this policy has resulted in transferring the functions of the city legislature to the State Legislature, and not to the city executive. It has also resulted in the creation of boards of commissioners by the State Legislature which are independent of any municipal authority. Moreover, it proceeds on a theory which Prof. Goodnow dislikes—the theory that the city is a business corporation. He holds it an organ of government, and infers that its members should be those to whom the law of the land gives the ultimate determination of governmental policy. It is primarily an organ for local government, secondarily an agent of State government. Its local concerns should be controlled by a council, its State agency should be regulated by a permanent board of administrative supervision representing the State Government. Its council should content itself with debate and resolution, accepting no emolument, and abstaining from administration. That should be attended to by boards of unpaid members appointed by the Mayor for indefinite terms and removable by him, which should have under their direction permanent subordinates of tried capacity.

This theory is pleasing in appearance, and, under different circumstances from those which prevail in this country, it might be successfully applied. In fact, it is in essentials the theory adopted in England, although the modifications are important. But the objections to it are serious. It ignores the real difficulties in the way of good government, it proceeds on false analogies, and it makes incorrect assumptions. To present these criticisms in detail, we notice, in the first place, that Prof. Goodnow barely alludes to the fact that foreign cities are not governed by universal suffrage. It is this system of government, however, that renders the government of our large cities so difficult, and this fact makes the example of foreign municipalities inapplicable. We must, like Montesquieu, recognize the spirit of laws, and remember that Prussia is a military aristocracy, almost a despotism, and that England is still governed by its aris-

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tocracy. The "spoils system" has not arisen under these governments, while it is the most important feature in our politics. With childlike faith, Prof. Goodnow tells us that this evil will not long remain with us, so great has been the growth of the civil-service reform movement. We should be glad to be able to share this confidence, but it is at least premature to construct a system the efficiency of which depends, as Prof. Goodnow acknowledges, on the establishment of the principles of selection of officers for merit and of permanency of tenure in the place of party considerations. To establish these principles would mean deprivation of occupation and of income to the whole tribe of politicians, and it is idle to suppose that they can be displaced without a far more desperate struggle than has yet taken place.

We must take issue, further, with the assertion that the government of a city is not essentially a matter of business. By way of confession and avoidance we may say that even if it is not, a mayor can discharge legislative functions better than a board of aldermen. Prof. Goodnow wholly disregards the fact that these boards have always in this country been inefficient or corrupt, or both. They have been representative bodies only in name. They have represented the spirit of party or the spirit of plunder. They have not represented intelligence; they have borne the name of legislatures, but have not discharged their theoretic functions. To say that their deliberations have been serious discussions of matters of public policy is absurd. They have been influenced by public opinion only when they have been deterred from particularly outrageous measures by angry protests. They are essentially irresponsible to the people, for they are responsible primarily to the party managers who have placed them in office.

The mayor, on the other hand, may be quite as competent for deliberation as a board of aldermen. He is in position to be influenced by the best and most intelligent public opinion. He need not act until he has been informed by public-spirited citizens of what, in their judgment, the general welfare demands. To this public opinion he is responsible, and, being an individual, he cannot escape responsibility. It may be urged that our mayors, when given great powers, as in Brooklyn, have disappointed public expectations. Even if this be conceded, it can hardly be maintained that they have done worse than our common councils. The experiment has not been fairly tried, and in any case it gives reformers a more advantageous position than they can possibly enjoy otherwise. It is easier to compel the nomination of a decent man for mayor than to compel the nomination of a number of decent men for aldermen. The majority must rule in the council; and the desires of a majority of the citizens can be quite as well carried out by a single functionary as by a majority of the board of aldermen.

But, in the true sense, the municipality is a business corporation. Prof. Goodnow maintains that the city is not concerned to make a profit; that, as Mr. Matthews, ex-Mayor of Boston, says, "Municipal corporations are organized not to make money, but to spend it." But the important thing is that they should spend it on business principles, and not wastefully and corruptly, as they are prone to do. The methods of expenditure are the most essential feature. Prof. Goodnow admits this to a certain extent, but he does not recognize its fundamental importance. Not a few municipalities have been bankrupted by bad business management, and this possibility is so serious as to make good business management the first thing to be sought for in municipal reform. If that can be secured, the properly governmental functions will easily be provided. In our view, boards of aldermen have in this country proved themselves unfit for the discharge of these functions, and nothing but disappointment will come from the policy of increasing their powers. They will be chiefly composed of men incapable of taking wise and broad views of municipal development, and interested primarily in partisan and selfish ends. If this be true, and if the State Legislatures retain their present character, it will be impossible to keep the administration of city affairs out of the hands of politicians. We cannot, therefore, accept Prof. Goodnow's theories; but we must thank him for the able and suggestive way in which he has presented them, and we commend his book to the careful consideration of all thoughtful citizens.

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*Philip and Alexander of Macedon.* Two Essays in Biography. By David G. Hogarth, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897.

THIS work wears a luxurious dress—excellent paper and type, elegant illustrations from coins and medals—and is written in a style flashing with brilliantly colored words. The theme is in itself interesting: Philip the maker of a nation, and Alexander the architect of an empire; but Hogarth has added to it a new interest, and has brought us closer to the personality of these two men than perhaps any other modern writer. He mentions only the telling facts, pursues only the main line of events; and, thus avoiding detail, gives us a remarkably perspicuous narrative of the rise of Philip's kingdom and Alexander's empire. Such a method has its limitations. Though furnishing plenty of footnote citations of sources, the author speaks to the cultivated public rather than to the scholar. He rarely discusses unsettled questions; he meets disagreeable views with the summary judgment of "not proven," though he never seriously attempts to prove his own views. Also, the author follows the too common practice of exalting his own subject by depreciating everything that comes into rivalry with it. Arbela is to him "the most famous fight of antiquity." He shows little intimate acquaintance with the history of the various Greek States outside of Macedon, or of their social, moral, and political condition in the period of which he writes. He is not merely unsafe in his treatment of these, but positively unfair toward Philip's and Alexander's enemies. Philip and Alexander treated Thebes brutally; Hogarth follows their example. His characterization of the Thebans as an invading Eastern race, like the Ottoman Turks, is without scientific support, and his whole tirade against Thebes is what we might expect of a violent partisan of Philip and Alexander. Without adequate knowledge of the condition of Athens in the fourth century, Mr. Hogarth has much to say of Athenian degradation, in justification of Philip's policy toward Athens. This theory of Athenian degradation, to which Hogarth clings, has been successfully assailed by Holm, a calm-tempered historian. The author's view that Philip, in his dealings with Athens, was controlled by a purely sentimental respect for her past glory, is a mere illusion. Philip appreciated Athens's power of resistance, and the importance of her political relations with Greece, more thoroughly than is possible for any one who assumes that at that time her citizens were publicly and privately in the last stage of moral decay.

Especially interesting in the second essay is the author's treatment of the gradual development of Alexander's mind and character under the influence of his Asiatic experiences. But the attempt to justify Alexander's policy of claiming divinity, and demanding worship of Greeks and Asiatics alike, is a failure. It was unwise in Alexander to try to degrade the Greeks to the level of Orientals for the sake of building up a homogeneous empire. As to the place of Philip and Alexander in history, Hogarth has little to say, and that not new. Indeed, the novelty of the work in general is not in its facts and ideas, but rather in its untroubled narrative, its striking phrases, its expressive epithets, and its clear delineation of the great characters of the epoch under treatment.

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*Travel and Big Game.* By Percy Selous and H. A. Bryden. Longmans, Green & Co.

IT is a monotonous fact that the narratives of hunters of large game are mainly records of merciless slaughter. Now and again, however, a sportsman who tells of his adventures in this field, is a valuable contributor in the domain of zoölogy or ornithology, a forcible and entertaining writer, a lover of the picturesque, and endowed with judicious self-restraint when confronted with an abundance of game. The authors of the book under notice, we regret to say, do not belong to this class. To 'Travel and Big Game' Mr. Selous contributes eleven chapters and Mr. Bryden two—not voluntarily, as appears from his protest in the *Athenæum* of April 24. The first-named promptly prejudices his case by stating that, upon arrival at Rio Janeiro, he was "fortunate enough to participate in a genuine slave-hunt." He gives a brief account of the affair, written in a matter-of-course fashion, as if it were a cheerful episode of domestic life. The unfortunate negro was followed by mounted men with bloodhounds. He found refuge in a tree, to escape being torn to pieces by the dogs. He was dislodged and terribly flogged, then, "tottering and bleeding, he was driven back towards the city like a bullock." Mr. Selous explains that, had he not been present, the fugitive would have received much more severe punishment. In the chapter devoted to "Hunting and Trapping in Canada," he describes a deer-trap used by a companion and himself. It is made of slabs of wood, and, when the deer is caught, "the slabs close on its shins and snap them like matchwood. . . . It matters not if the whole concern is dragged out, for the movable frames are studded with short nails, which clutch the firmer the more the animal pulls." One may imagine the sufferings of a deer entangled in such a contrivance.

There is nothing in this book that lifts it above a commonplace record of killing and maiming; nothing to arouse the interest of the general reader, and nothing told the

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sportsman that has not been imparted to him long since in a much more lucid and attractive manner.

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*A Book of Scoundrels.* By Charles Whibley. The Macmillan Co. 1897.

If all the world loves a lover, what is its feeling about scoundrels in literature? Certainly, however we may reprobate, not one wholly devoid of sympathy. It is, in fact, the fascination which crime and wickedness possess that makes publications about them dangerous; but Mr. Whibley seems to us to mistake the sources of this feeling. When we find a boy absorbed in the biographies of Sixteen-String Jack, Jack Sheppard, Cartouche, or Vidocq, it does not necessarily prove that the boy is thrilled with criminal emulation. What these stories have in common with better books is adventure; they are full of danger, of combat, of hairbreadth escapes, of love-affairs, of surprises—in other words, of the materials of romance. But Mr. Whibley seems to think that the characters of the scoundrels are interesting, which is exactly the reverse of the fact. Interest is never long compatible with disgust. He gives us not only the old stories, but elaborate parallels, in the manner of Plutarch, between Moll Cutpurse and Jonathan Wild, between Gilderoy and Sixteen-String Jack, between Sheppard and Cartouche. These, of course, are so grotesque as to be laughable. Indeed, the whole book, with its pseudo-humorous mimicry of a serious literary and biographical style, is decidedly queer literature. The account given of the Abbé Bruneau, "the man in the gray suit," is better, as it preserves the record of a very remarkable case which attracted attention a short time ago, and serves to show, if proof is needed, that our age produces types of scoundrelism quite as remarkable as, and no less repulsive than, those which have preceded them.

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BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baker, M. N. Manual of American Water-Works. 1897. "Engineering News" Co.
Baring Gould, S. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. London: Methuen & Co.; New York: Truslove & Comba.
Barnes, James. A Loyal Traitor: A Story of the War of 1812. *Harpers.* $1.50.
Birdseye, C. F. The Greater New York Charter. Baker, Voorhis & Co.
Boardman, Rev. G. D. The Problem of Jesus. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. 50c.
Booth, Mrs. Ballington. Look Up and Hope. Branded. Randolph. Each 25c.
Branden, D. O'K. Heart-Tones, and Other Poems. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Co. $1.25.
Bryant, W. C. The Iliad of Homer. Two volumes in one. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Catlin, H. G. Yellow Pine Basin: The Story of a Prospector. G. H. Richmond & Co. $1.25.
Connell, F. N. The Fool and His Heart. G. H. Richmond & Co. $1.50.
Craik, Mrs. John Halifax, Gentleman. Harpers.
Creevey, Caroline A. Flowers of Field, Hill, and Swamp. $2.50.
Dana, Francis. Leonora of the Gawmish. A Novel. Harpers. $1.25.
Dawson, A. J. Middle Greyness. John Lane. $1.50.
Dowden, Prof. Edward. The French Revolution and English Literature. Scribners. $1.25.
Farrar, Rev. F. W. The Bible, its Meaning and Supremacy. Longmans, Green & Co.
Ford, P. L. The Writings of Thomas Jefferson. Vol. VIII. 1801-1806. Putnams.
Foster, D. S. Spanish Castles by the Rhine. Henry Holt & Co. 75c.
*Freeman, E. A. Sketches of Travel in Normandy* and Maine. Macmillan. $2.50.
Gospel of the Stars; or Wonders of Astrology. New York: The Eskdale Press.
Handy, W. M. Banking Systems of the World. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.
Hay, H. H. Trumpets and Shawms. Philadelphia: Arnold & Co. $1.50.
Johnston, Prof. H. W. Latin Manuscripts: An Elementary Introduction. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $2.25.
Knauff, C. W. Doctor Tucker, Priest-Musician. Randolph. $1.50.
Koch, T. W. Dante in America: A Historical and Bibliographical Study. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Lüpke, Robert. The Elements of Electro-Chemistry Treated Experimentally. London: H. Grevel & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50.
Marsh, Prof. A. R. Galdós's Doña Perfecta. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Mason, E. T. Lyrical and Dramatic Poems Selected from Browning. Henry Holt & Co. 60c.
Matthews, Major Washington. Navaho Legends. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
McKean, May F. Ruth the Gleaner. Philadelphia: Baptist Publication Society. 25c.
Moore, F. F. Phyllis and Philistia. Cassell Publishing Co. 50c.
Mountain-Climbing. Athletic Sports. [The Out-of-Door Library.] Scribners. Each $1.50.
Murray, J. A. H. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Distrustfully.—Doom (Vol. III.). Flexuosity-Foister (Vol IV.). Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Murray, Prof. Gilbert. A History of Ancient Greek Literature. Appletons. $1.50.
Murray, D. A. Introductory Course in Differential Equations. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.90.
Myrick, Herbert. Sugar: A New and Profitable Industry. New York: Orange Judd Co. 50c.
Neville-Rolfe, E. Naples in the Nineties. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Newman, J. H. The Devotions of Bishop Andrewes. *Translated from the Greek.* G. H. Richmond & Co. $2.
Nicolls, W. J. The Railway Builder: A Handbook for Estimating the Cost of American Railway Construction and Equipment. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.
Pages Choisies de Jules Claretie. Paris: A. Colin & Cie.
Pellico, Silvio. Francesca da Rimini. Cambridge, Mass.: C. W. Sever.
Platt, J. J. Odes in Ohio, and Other Poems. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $1.
Picavet, F. Gerbert, un Pape Philosophe. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Robert, Louis de. The Eternal Enigma: A Page from the Life of Yvette Guilbert. Judge Publishing Co.
Savage, R. H. Prince Schamyl's Wooing. Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.
Siecke, Prof. Ernst. Die Urreligion der Indogermanen. Berlin: Mayer & Müller.
Sloane, Prof. W. M. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Vol III. Century Co.
Stebbins, Sarah B. Was it He? G. W. Dillingham. 50c.
Thanet, Octave. The Missionary Sheriff. Harpers. $1.25.
Thatcher, O. J. A Short History of Mediæval Europe. Scribners. $1.25.
The Encyclopædia of Sport. Part I. Putnams. $1.
Theiss, J. W. *Gepflücht am Wege: Lieder und* Gedichte. St. Louis: Louis Lange Publishing Co.
The House of Dreams. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
"The Living Age." Jan.-March, 1897. Boston: "Living Age" Co.
Thomson, A. C. The Outgoing Turk: Impressions of a Journey Through the Western Balkans. London: Heinemann.
Thwaites, R. G. The Jesuit Relations. Vol VI. Quebec: 1633-1634. Cleveland: Burrows Bros.
Twain, Mark. How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays. Harpers. $1.50.
Tyler, Prof. M. C. The Literary History of the American Revolution. 1763-1783. Vol I. 1763-1776. Putnams. $3.
Urtext und Übersetzungen der Bibel in übersichtlicher Darstellung. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs.
Voorhees, J. P. Wissy: A True Tale of Modern Theatrical Bohemia. Washington: Byron S. Adams Press.
Wells, H. G. Thirty Strange Stories. Edward Arnold. $1.50.
Wiedemann, Prof. Alfred. Religion of the Ancient Egyptians. London: H. Grevel & Co.; New York: Putnams. $3.75.
Wilkins, Frances. A Microscopic Hypnotist. G. W. Dillingham. 50c.
Willard, F. B. A Pretty Bandit. New York: The Eskdale Press. $1.
Yonge, Charlotte M. The Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah. Macmillan. $1.25.


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